

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FURTHER CONDOLENCES RECEIVED ON HOXHA'S DEATH

AU151345 Tirana ATA in English 1300 GMT 15 Apr 85

["Parties and State and Political Personalities of the World Continue To Send Messages of Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana April 15 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers continue to receive messages from parties, heads of states, prime ministers, different political and social organizations and personalities, which express the sincere condolences and the sentiments of sympathy on the death of the leader of the party and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia on behalf of the Communists of Brazil by Joao Amazonas, says:

Deeply moved by the bitter news on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, great friend of the Brazilian Communists and people, please wholeheartedly transmit to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the family of Comrade Enver Hoxha our most profound condolences at these moments of grief your whole nation is overwhelmed with. We express to the Albanian people our fraternal solidarity and share the grief they feel for the loss of their outstanding leader.

The immortal figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha is for the Albanians the symbol of the Communist Party, which he founded and led till the last moments of his life, it is the symbol of the liberation of the homeland destroyed by the fascist hordes, it is a symbol of the construction of socialism, that transformed radically the view of Albania and turned it into a country of progress, culture, wellbeing for all its sons and daughters.

We are conscious of the great void the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha creates among the ranks of the proletarians of the whole world. He is the most outstanding, far-sighted and boldest fighter for the cause of the liberation of the oppressed working people and peoples, the tireless fighter for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism. His contribution to the theory and practice of the triumphant construction of socialism is invaluable. His deed serves the genuine revolutionaries and the oppressed of all the continents.

We are sure that now too when you lack the wise leadership of Comrade Hoxha, the Albanian people, brave and unbent fighters for socialism, having at the head the close collaborators and the followers of the line of Enver Hoxha, will find forces to overcome the difficult moments you are experiencing and to raise higher the banner carried aloft by him.

Likewise, Comrade Ramiz Alia has received a message from Jan R. Steinholt of the Marxist-Leninist League of Norway: [punctuation as received]

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has received the following messages:

The message of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed) says:

At these moments of great grief for the Albanian working class and people, world proletariat and the progressive peoples as well, aroused by the death of the great

Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed) expresses to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania the solidarity and the veneration for the unbent fighter of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for the beloved leader of the Albanian people and world proletariat.

The message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand says:

With profound regret we learned of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, outstanding leader of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people. Comrade Enver Hoxha fought for the independence of Albania from the imperialist exploiters, uniting all the Albanian people to smash the fascist occupiers and their collaborators, to foil the attacks of world capital and revisionism. Under his leadership the Albanian people have made great progress in the construction of socialism. As ardent defender of Marxism-Leninism, he became known as leader of the international Marxist-Leninist movement.

Likewise, the Central Committee of the PLA has received messages from the Central Committee of the Workers Communist Party of France the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia and the head of the delegation, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee Jusuf Djitorop, from the Communist Party of Labour of the Dominican Republic, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Togo, from the Central Committee of the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party of Ecuador, from Manolis Glezos [spelling as received] on behalf of the United Democratic Left (EDA), from the marshal of the republic, chairman of the party Frelimo and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, from the secretary general of the Democratic Union of the People of Mali, president of the Republic of Mali, Army-General Moussa Traore.

The message sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia by the president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, secretary general of the party of the Front of National Liberation, Chadli Bendjedid, says:

With profound grief I learned the sad news on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

With the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania lost a great statesman, who during all his life has embodied in a very distinguished way the will for independence, that emerged in the unprecedented and exemplary struggle of the Albanian people. Life will perpetuate his great wise deed and his outstanding role in the construction of a modern and flourished Socialist Albania.

At these moments of grief, allow me to express to you on behalf of the Algerian people, their party of the Front of National Liberation, their government as well as in my name the most profound condolences, which, please, transmit to the Albanian people and his family.

Likewise, Comrade Ramiz Alia has received message from the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Party Ba'th, President of the Arab Republic of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat, from the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, from the president of the Tunisian Republic Habib Bourguiba, from the president of the Republic of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda, from the chairman of the Presidency of the FSR of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic, from the emir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, from the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, from the president of the United States of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, the president of the Republic of Venezuela, Jaime Lusinchi, the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, the president of the Republic of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani have received a message from the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, and the premier of the State Council, Zhao Ziyang.

Comrade Adil Carcani has received messages from the premier of Japan, Yasuhiro Nakasone, from the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party of the Front of the National Liberation and Premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Abdelhamid Brahimi.

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have received a message from the secretary general of the African party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira.

[Paris AFP in English at 1515 GMT on 15 April reports: "There appears little likelihood that Tirana's attitude to the superpowers is about to change -- after the rejection of the Kremlin's message of condolences, a spokesman for the Albanian Embassy in Vienna said the same thing would have happened to a message from the White House. However, Albania did not reject a message from China, which has tried several times to renew its relations with Albania since the Albanian-instigated break in 1978. Beijing sent its 'sincere congratulations' to Mr. Alia on his assumption of power, and Vice-Premier Li Peng said that China wanted 'to improve and develop its relations with Albania.'"]

[Vienna Television Service in German at 1730 GMT on 15 April reports that a book of condolences was made available at the Albanian Embassy on Vienna's Jaquin Street. However, representatives of five embassies were not welcome on Jaquin Street and kept away: "the United States, the Soviet Union, South Africa, Israel, and South Korea," while representatives from Colombia, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the PRC signed their names in the book. The televised report then goes on to say that "in addition to Greece, Italy, France, and Turkey, Austria is a country with which Tirana is determined to strive for an expansion of relations."]

UN General Assembly

AU151308 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 15 Apr 85

["The Memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha Honoured at the General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- At the UN General Assembly convened on April 12, 1985 to examine some questions that had remained from its 39th session, declaring the plenary session open, the Chairman of the Assembly Paul Lusaka, stressed that it is my painful duty to regretfully inform you of the loss of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Enver Hoxha.

On behalf of the UN General Assembly he expressed to the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people the sincere condolences. At the assembly a number of representatives of the member countries of the UNO expressed to the Albanian delegation the sincere condolences on the death of the outstanding leader of the party and the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

At this plenary session, the permanent representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the UNO Justin Papajorgji took the floor. He spoke of the great historic figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha and thanked the chairman of the Assembly and the representatives of the member countries that expressed their condolences on the occasion.

12 TURKS FLEE BULGARIA; SEEK ASYLUM IN GREECE

AU152037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Twelve members of the Turkish national minority in Bulgaria crossed the Greek-Bulgarian border today and asked for political asylum in Greece. As police reported, the fleeing members of the Turkish national minority stated they could not stand the repressions of the Bulgarian authorities.

SPECIAL STAFF REVIEWS CONURBATION PLAN'S PROGRESS

AU111547 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] A meeting of the special staff in charge of the implementation of the BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers decision on the accelerated socioeconomic development of conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional type, of the border areas, and of the Strandzha-Sakar region during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan up to 1990 was held in Sofia yesterday.

The meeting was chaired by Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is also minister of construction and territorial-settlement organization.

The meeting reviewed the implementation of the plan for utilizing capital investments in 1985 for the development of agriculture, industry, and social and technical infrastructure building in the Strandzha-Sakar area and in the Ivaylovgrad conurbation system.

A report was read at the meeting pointing out that the ministries, other departments, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils, are working on building project specifications and their financing with executive cadres. Nevertheless, the achievements thus far are insufficient.

The special staff adopted decisions for the normal supplying of building projects with the necessary raw materials, technical equipment, and mechanization; the implementation of this year's construction program on time; and the establishment of youth construction brigades. This is the correct method for building up the economic and social base of these areas, thanks to which, more favorable conditions for the population's life, work, and recreation will be created.

MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE COUNTRY'S WATER SUPPLY

AU121808 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] Our country is one of the most advanced in the world as regards the supply of the population with drinking water. However, there will only be enough water if it is used conservatively. This is the conclusion from the debates at the meeting held yesterday in Sofia by the National Water Economy Council. The meeting was chaired by Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as minister of construction and territorial settlement organization.

A special map has been prepared that correctly and comprehensively reflects the state of water supply in all okrugs and conurbation systems. The map shows that tremendous work has been accomplished in our country as regards the supply of drinking water for the population.

Water supply systems and equipment such as dams, pumping stations, and water-collecting equipment [vodokhvashtaniya] have been installed in all inhabited settlements.

Despite all this, however, because of the drought, there have been considerable water supply difficulties in certain areas of the country in the last 2 or 3 years, especially in 1984, and particularly in Mikhaylovgrad and Vratsa Okrugs. In order to overcome these difficulties, the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, as well as the okrug people's councils and economic organizations, adopted additional measures. They were primarily aimed at the most economical use of water, at reducing losses in the water supply networks, as well as at ensuring local water resources. The results of these measures promptly manifested themselves -- the reduced use of drinking water for industrial purposes was adopted throughout the country and had a beneficial effect.

The meeting thoroughly analyzed the state of water supply in all okrugs, as well as in those inhabited settlements where difficulties are likely to arise. The goal of the measures is to implement party and government decisions for improving the population's water supply.

COMMUNIQUE ON ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU121736 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 85 p 6

["Joint Communiqué on the Official Visit of Dr Victor Hipolito Martinez, Vice President of Argentina, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dr Victor Hipolito Martinez, vice president of the Republic of Argentina, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 3 through 10 April 1985.

During his visit to Bulgaria, Dr Victor Hipolito Martinez received warm and cordial hospitality in the spirit of the existing friendship and cooperation linking the Bulgarian and Argentinian peoples.

The vice president of the Republic of Argentina was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the talk, that took place and proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two statesmen briefed each other on the tasks with which their two countries are coping at the present stage of development, evaluated the state and prospects of their bilateral relations, and exchanged opinions on important, topical problems of the contemporary, international situation.

Meetings and talks also took place with Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; and Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the party and government Council on Agriculture and Forestry; and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. All these meetings and talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The high-ranking guest visited the Beroe scientific-production combine for robotics, the United Computer Equipment Plants in Stara Zagora, the "Georgi Dimitrov" Shipyard and the Institute on Vessel Hydrodynamics in Varna, and the Dobrodzha Institute on wheat and sunflower growing in Central Toshevo town. He inspected the Georgi Dimitrov economic scientific-production complex in Plovdiv, as well as historical and cultural monuments in Sofia and other towns.

During the meetings and talks, which proceeded in a spirit of mutual understanding, questions of bilateral relations were discussed. It was ascertained with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing positively.

At the same time, it was pointed out that favorable opportunities exist for a further expansion and intensification of mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Argentina in numerous fields of activity.

The positive development of trade and economic relations in recent years was noted and the readiness was expressed for their further intensification in the fields of electronics, mining, metallurgy, the pharmaceutical industry, the chemical and leather industry, agro-industry, and in other branches, as well as for the expansion of trade in grain, foodstuffs, and nontraditional goods. Attention was paid to the opportunities for using contemporary forms of economic cooperation and for expanding the contacts between individual specialists and enterprises in Bulgaria and Argentina.

The two sides expressed the opinion that it is expedient to encourage contacts and meetings between individual parliamentarians, state and government leaders, representatives of business circles, specialists, experts, scientists, as well as artists, and cultural figures.

The two sides consider it useful to encourage relations between political parties in the two countries, aimed at achieving the great goals of peace, development, disarmament, and detente.

In dwelling on the tense, international situation, the two sides stressed the need to reduce tension in the world, to stop the arms race, and to restore an atmosphere of mutual trust in inter-state relations.

The two sides expressed their appreciation for the initiatives to establish nuclear-free zones, such as the one concerning the Balkans, which represent an effective measure for the preservation of universal peace.

Concern was expressed over the tension existing in Central America and support was voiced for the efforts of the Contadora Group aimed at the peaceful settlement of conflicts through negotiations.

The Bulgarian side, in noting the great importance of the Delhi declaration of leaders of six states from different continents, including Argentina, stressed its solidarity with the appeal launched at that conference for the prevention of the militarization of outer space, for stopping the nuclear arms race, and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The two sides confirmed the necessity of finding a solution to the problem of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands through peaceful negotiations within the framework of the UN resolutions.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the results of the visit paid by the vice president of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and it was noted that this visit represents a contribution to the further development and consolidation of friendly relations and beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The vice president of Argentina expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him during his visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and for the opportunity offered to him to become closely acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

OFFICIAL CONDOLENCES EXTENDED AT ALBANIAN EMBASSY

AU151403 Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 15 (BTA) -- Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, visited the Albanian Embassy today and extended to the Charge d'Affaires Mr Ismail Djaloshi most sincere condolences on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the Fatherland Front in connection with the demise of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski wrote in the condolences book that he is convinced the relations between the two brotherly countries will be promoted in the interest of the Bulgarian and the Albanian people, for the sake of peace and socialism.

Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, deputy ministers, leaders of public and mass organisations also came to the embassy to express their sympathies.

ANDREY LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 15 APR

AU151120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow today, where he will attend a session of the Executive Committee of the International Council for New Initiatives in East-West Cooperation.

STANISH BONEV DEPARTS FOR MINSK CEMA SESSION

AU141802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] On 14 April, Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for Minsk, where he will take part in the 35th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Planning.

DOYNOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU122013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of machine building, returned from Moscow today, where he attended the second session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building.

STANKO TODOROV DEPARTS FOR POLAND 15 APR

AU151050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish Sejm chairman, a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation departed for Poland today headed by Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly.

GORBACHEV PROPOSALS, U.S. RESPONSE ASSESSED

AUI21146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Proof of Goodwill"]

[Text] The world is once again at an important junction. The decision is being made in which direction the switch will be thrown, whether it will be the direction of halting the arms race, limiting and reducing armaments, especially nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and reinforcing security and peace, or the direction of new rounds in the arms race, confrontation, and the growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The supreme interest of mankind requires that the arms race be halted and the policy of confrontation championed by the most reactionary circles of American imperialism be replaced by a policy based on the realities of the nuclear age, a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. An exceptional role in this is played by Soviet-American relations. There have been some positive shifts in them in connection with the opening of talks on nuclear and space weapons, but on the whole they remain tense owing to the persistent orientation of Washington toward achieving military supremacy.

How can a turnabout for the better be achieved in all these important issues? A clear answer to this question was provided by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his PRAVDA interview:

"What could be a concrete beginning? As we have sat down at a table to negotiate arms reduction, one should at least refrain from further increasing them. That is why we propose that the USSR and the United States declare for the entire duration of the talks a moratorium on the development -- including scientific and research work, testing, and deployment -- of offensive space weapons and that they freeze their strategic offensive arms. At the same time, the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe should be stopped and, correspondingly, the buildup of our countermeasures."

At the same time, Comrade Gorbachev announced that as a demonstration of its goodwill, the Soviet Union is declaring a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and suspending the implementation of further countermeasures in Europe. This moratorium will last until November. As is known, November is the date when the final decision should be made on the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles in the Netherlands. "The decision we will take thereafter depends on whether the United States follows our example; whether it will or will not stop the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said.

The immediate U.S. reaction to this logical and clear peace appeal from Moscow has been negative. Though he claimed that the Soviet proposals would be carefully studied, the White House spokesman simultaneously declared that "they will have no impact" on the implementation of the American program for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

American officials are trying to justify their lack of will to accept the Soviet initiative regarding nuclear devices in Europe with the hackneyed and repeatedly disproved argument about the alleged Soviet supremacy in the area. They deliberately ignore the indisputable fact that the balance of forces in Europe is accounted for not only by land-based missiles, but also by other nuclear forces that the United States and NATO have in the region. This applies to the American forward-based nuclear devices just as to the nuclear devices of Great Britain and France. Washington would simply like to include in the military balance of forces only that which comes in handy at the moment to justify its adventurous plans.

Incidentally, it was this approach that broke up the previous Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe. The stubborn clinging to these unrealistic positions does not in the least testify to the goodwill of the United States to constructively seek a bilaterally acceptable solution based on the principle of equality and equal security.

Regrettably, the same is also true of the U.S. approach to the prevention of the militarization of space. Official American representatives are not only making no secret of their aversion to any freeze of their "star wars" program for the duration of the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union, but they would basically like to implement this program regardless of whether the two sides reach an agreement and, if they do, irrespective of the nature of the limitations this agreement would impose. Applying ruthless pressure and blackmail, they are also forcing their NATO allies to assume the same position. It is apparent that Washington would like to drag Moscow into a new round of the arms race. Having failed to achieve military supremacy through armaments on earth, it would like to try again through the militarization of space. This runs counter to the objective interests of the American people and the objective interests of mankind.

The proposals advanced by Comrade Gorbachev show a realistic way out of the vicious circle in which the White House would like to ensnare talks on disarmament. The Soviet Union is proving through its deeds that it is in favor of an honest dialogue and that it has the goodwill to do everything necessary on its part to stop the spiral of feverish armaments and to wind it down. It demonstrates that confrontation is not some sort of an inborn defect of Soviet-American relations, whose improvement is not only essential, but also feasible. As Comrade Gorbachev justly observed in his PRAVDA interview, "one cannot, of course, do without reciprocity here."

There has been a lot of speculation in the Western information media lately regarding the possibility of a Soviet-American summit meeting. Comrade Gorbachev expressed himself in favor of such a meeting and declared that "talks should be conducted in such a way that all our peoples, and other countries, would see that the policy of the USSR and the United States is not oriented to hostility and conflict, but to the search for mutual understanding and peaceful development." What matters is not a "meeting for its own sake," but a serious and constructive dialogue aimed at improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and at improving the overall international situation.

As was stressed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, there exist possibilities to achieve these universally beneficial aims. However, these chances should not be wasted: "They must be transferred to the level of concrete policy and practical decisions."

The new initiatives announced by Comrade Gorbachev are an example of systematic effort of the Soviet Union to turn potentiality into reality. They demonstrate that the Soviet Union is ready to take all necessary steps, including unilateral measures, to provide an impetus for headway in the complex negotiations with the United States and to make the policy of peaceful cooperation replace the line of confrontation.

The world is now waiting for a positive reply from the United States.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 April also devotes its front-page editorial to Gorbachev's Moscow PRAVDA interview and the Western response to it. The 1,700-word editorial, entitled "The Goodwill of the USSR and the United States' Lack of It," is similar, in tone as well as substance, to the RUDE PRAVO editorial.]

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL

AU111458 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Apr 85 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Zhang Dake, new PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday [9 April]. He was welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TALKS HELD ON LONG-TERM USSR ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD151702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation discussed a program today in Prague for long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for the period up to 2000.

With Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlíček in the chair, it also discussed a number of specific questions pertaining to cooperation with the Soviet Union, mainly the extension of the validity of agreements concluded earlier on production specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of chemical goods, oil refining, and the petrochemical industry.

UK'S HOWE HOLDS PRE-DEPARTURE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU151328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[CTK/"(RIK)"-signed report: "Interest in Developing Relations"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- CSSR President Gustav Husák received on 11 April at Prague Castle Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who has been on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe and his wife concluded their official visit to Czechoslovakia on the same day and departed. They were seen off Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ambassadors of the two states, Miroslav Houstecký and Stephen Jeremy Barrett, were also present.

At a press conference prior to his departure, Secretary Howe termed his talks with Czechoslovak representatives as businesslike, frank, and very useful. He recalled that he is the first British foreign affairs secretary to visit the CSSR for 20 years. "I hope that we have begun a period of more frequent contacts between our governments," he said, and informed those present that B. Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, had accepted an invitation to visit Great Britain, and that a visit of P. Channon, British secretary for trade, to the CSSR is being prepared. He also stated that despite the different social systems, it is possible to develop bilateral contacts further, particularly in economic and cultural affairs. He announced that British firms are interested in expanding trade with Czechoslovakia.

He underscored the significance of European security and of good relations between the states on this continent. He stressed that as regards the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, he had concurred [shodl se] with the Czechoslovak representatives in the conviction that these negotiations are very significant. Both sides wish the negotiations to reach an agreement. He also spoke of the West's willingness to cut down armaments, but at the same time he repeated the NATO member countries' negative stand on the recent Soviet initiative.

The course of the press conference -- which was also attended by British journalists, with their questions -- simultaneously showed that there are also circles in Britain that are not so much concerned with cooperating with Czechoslovakia as with meddling in our internal affairs, with creating an atmosphere among the British public that is not exactly friendly toward Czechoslovakia on the basis of artificially created connections. This is also connected with the endeavor to provide a quite original interpretation of human rights and to adopt the position of judges as regards the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act.

The British foreign secretary departed for Poland the same day.

Discusses Human Rights

AU111614 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Prague, April 11 (AFP) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, on an East European tour, ended a visit to Czechoslovakia today saying human rights violations in East-bloc nations undermined European cooperation and East-West peace efforts.

"Security in Europe and citizens' rights are inseparable (issues)," Sir Geoffrey told reporters after a meeting with President Gustav Husak. He said he "had not had time" during his two days in Czechoslovakia to meet political dissidents, but two of his aides had. They were identified as Under Secretary of State Derek Thomas and John Birch, adviser on East European affairs. "Credibility of talks on security and cooperation in Europe is threatened as long as East Bloc citizens' freedom of movement and expression are not respected," Sir Geoffrey said.

From Prague, Sir Geoffrey flew to Warsaw, where he was to meet tomorrow with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and Saturday with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland. He has already been in East Germany.

In Prague, Mr. Howe and the Czechoslovak leader discussed disarmament, the Geneva peace talks, human rights and bilateral trade, he said.

During Sir Geoffrey's visit, the first by a British foreign minister in 20 years, police stepped up surveillance of dissidents belonging to "Charter 77", a human rights organization that is the most active opposition group in Czechoslovakia, dissident sources said. Police "energetically advised" former Ambassador to London Jiri Hajek not leave his country home during the British envoy's visit, the sources said.

On arrival in Prague from East Berlin yesterday, Sir Geoffrey met with his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohoslav Chnoupek who assured him the government "has nothing to hide nor be ashamed about" but that there were "several ways of evaluating human rights."

Sir Geoffrey also met yesterday with Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, archbishop of Prague, whom the Communist government is said not to favor. No details of the meeting between the 86-year old cardinal and the British envoy were disclosed.

UK REPORTING ON HOWE VISIT 'THIRD-RATE FARCE'

LD140607 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The so-called "freedom of the press," or, to be more precise, the way in which this notion is understood and applied in the West, in many cases comes into conflict with the role of the media. A case in point was the way the British press, almost without exception, reported the visit by their country's foreign secretary to Czechoslovakia.

In a very "free," not to say arbitrary way, it left out everything of substance and came up with a kind of imaginary picture of just about anything except the official visit at the state level, which was supposed to improve mutual relations between the two countries and deepen understanding of the fundamental issues of the current international situation. So the readers of THE TIMES, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, THE GUARDIAN, and other British papers learned practically nothing at all about this aspect of the visit by their minister to Czechoslovakia. Many people were not even informed at all that Sir Geoffrey Howe had a meeting with our highest representative. Instead, they were given the impression that the whole thing was some kind of holy crusade for human rights through some countries of the socialist community, something along the lines of a Salvation Army outing.

Instead of serious reports on the true nature of the visit and official talks by the foreign secretary in Czechoslovakia, these readers were served up all kinds of claptrap more redolent of a third-rate farce. For example, take the report that the foreign secretary's singing -- yes, you heard me correctly -- the foreign secretary's singing managed to sufficiently divert his hosts' attention so that two members of his entourage could slip away and secretly contact some opponents of the socialist system in the vicinity. Do they mean to say that antics of this kind couldn't be arranged much more easily by those employed at the permanent British representative mission, as has indeed happened on more than one occasion?

This kind of deliberate distortion of the content of Foreign Secretary Howe's official visit goes against the grain of journalistic ethics. It is a malicious attack against the efforts to achieve understanding and to improve relations between the two countries. In its essence, it is curiously stupid because no one with even a modicum of common sense and understanding of reality would presume to cast in the role of apostle of human rights lecturing to others about the nature of real democracy a man who is foreign secretary of a country whose international reputation has been tarnished for centuries by virtue of the terror of rule by force of arms over the Irish people, a country where the police quite openly beat up women in peace camps, where peace campaigners are thrown behind bars under a breach of the peace law dating back to the 14th century, and where there is still a law enforced by the courts about "acting suspiciously" and "loitering with intent." How much credibility can Secretary Howe's words about human rights command for any of the millions of television viewers who saw with their own eyes the unrestrained and brutal violence by the British police against striking miners over the course of an entire year? Under these circumstances, the arrogance of British journalists in assuming that any official of their country has the right to preach to anyone else about democracy is quite beyond belief.

Therefore, the question is why, despite this, did they write up the visit in the way they did? Well, the reasons are not difficult to fathom. They clearly acted on the overriding principle that regardless of the facts, something had to be cooked up for the anticommunist propaganda bandwagon. Another reason -- and this is the main one -- is so that they could avoid cluttering up their readers' minds with the truly important and crucial issues discussed during the visit, such as mutual relations and fundamental international questions like disarmament, averting the militarization of space, a moratorium on nuclear missiles in Europe, eliminating chemical weapons from our continent, carrying out the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and so forth. Clearly their underlying interest was to undermine the constructive influence that visits of this kind can have on the international climate if both sides show sufficient goodwill.

CSSR, POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD151805 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban held talks in Prague today with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Polish minister of foreign trade, on the development of trade exchanges between the two countries last year. Both ministers noted that the commitments contained in adopted documents were exceeded and trade exchanges increased by 17 percent. They also discussed goods exchanges in the current year and preparations for a trade agreement for 1986-1990.

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD140713 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Jenő Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, has ended his several-day working visit to Czechoslovakia. He was received in Prague by Federal Premier Lubomír Štrougal, and also had talks with Miroslav Toman and Vladislav Treska, ministers of agriculture and food of the Czechoslovak and Czech SR's, on the development of agriculture and the food industry and on stepping up bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The Hungarian guest also visited a number of agricultural and food industry enterprises.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD121901 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Bratislava April 12 (CTK) -- A Canadian parliamentary delegation led by Speaker John Bosley ended its official visit and left Czechoslovakia today.

On the last day of its visit, which started last Sunday, the delegation inspected the Research Institute of Livestock Production in Nitra, West Slovakia. Its director Jan Plesník spoke of the institutes' joint programs with research centres in Canada. The Nitra institute imports from Canada animals, embryos and other biological materials for cattle breeding.

The delegation discussed Czechoslovak-Canadian relations with President Gustav Husák, it was received also by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, by Premier Lubomír Štrougal, Czech National Council (parliament) Chairman Josef Kempný, and had discussions also with Rector of Charles University Zdeněk Česka.

In an interview before leaving, John Bosley said this was the first visit by a Canadian parliamentary delegation to Czechoslovakia in 14 years and was intended to be a goodwill visit which would promote relations between the two countries.

He said that from this point of view the visit was very successful, the delegation had interesting talks and accomplished what it resolved to do.

Reviewing the present state and prospects of bilateral cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Canada, John Bosley stressed that in spite of their different social systems, both sides displayed a clear effort to intensify contacts and continue the dialogue. This applies to questions of trade, environmental protection, agriculture, the paper industry and some other spheres, he added.

PORTUGUESE INTERVIEW FISCHER ON WORLD POLITICS

PM150927 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Apr 85 p 7

[Interview with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer by Antunes Ferreira; date and place not given]

[Text] DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Your visit could be a new step forward for Portuguese-GDR relations. Would you kindly give me your opinion on the present status of these relations?

Oskar Fischer: I was very pleased to accept the invitation to visit Portugal because the GDR is interested in progress in this connection. The talks that we have had confirm my opinion that bilateral relations are now being promoted more boldly, which should be done in all fields of cooperation between our states.

I consider the newly-signed road transport agreement a reflection of both sides' goodwill. I hope that there will soon be negotiations on other matters.

At the same time, and I consider this of prime importance, my talks with Portuguese leaders centered on the most important issues of the present time -- averting a nuclear war and taking steps to end the arms race and toward disarmament.

Dialogue and peaceful cooperation can consolidate detente, thus causing confrontation in international relations to recede.

In this connection not only is the broad development of bilateral relations between our two countries of immediate benefit to both sides, but it also helps strengthen the trust that is now so necessary in international relations.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The media highlighted your approval of Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama's statement that nuclear weapons will not be deployed in Portugal. Would you care to comment on this?

Oskar Fischer: The statement I made on the subject seems clear enough to me. We want nothing to do with that "invention of the devil" -- nuclear weapons. This is why I welcomed Minister Jaime Gama's announcement that there should be no nuclear weapons on the Iberian Peninsula. The GDR still believes that it is important to create nuclear-free corridors and zones in Europe that can help to create "bridges of tranquillity" -- in northern Europe, in the Balkans, in your region and, in the future, throughout the European Continent.

The GDR still supports the Swedish proposal for the initial creation of a nuclear-free corridor along NATO's borders with the Warsaw Pact and is willing to participate in its implementation. It is true that the zones I mentioned are not everything, but we must strive to lend greater weight to the assertion that we do not want to die that way -- any of us!

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Was the issue of trilateral cooperation with Portuguese-speaking African countries discussed during your talks with the Portuguese Government?

Oskar Fischer: We reasserted our willingness to develop relations with Portugal in all fields. This includes economic cooperation with third countries. It was agreed that a meeting of the joint governmental commission will be held in May. This will provide the opportunity for a more detailed discussion of the issues involved.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that the accession to power of the new CPSU General Secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev, will lead to any progress in East-West relations. In your opinion will it be easier now to reach a "possible detente?"

Oskar Fischer: Peace, security, and social progress for the USSR is a state watchword and society's prime fundamental principle.

In several proposals the USSR has always shown its willingness and goodwill to achieve progress in East-West relations and to return to detente. At the recent CPSU Central Committee meeting the general secretary once again reasserted the vital importance of peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between East and West. This applies in particular to the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva on all nuclear and space weapons. But to achieve detente and peaceful coexistence it takes more than unilateral goodwill. It is not enough, for instance if, as had been said, only the USSR is willing to accept, for the duration of the Geneva negotiations, a moratorium on the manufacture, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons; a freeze on strategic offensive weapons, maintaining their present level; and suspension of countermeasures adopted because of the deployments of U.S. medium-range missiles, deployments that have continued unchecked in Western Europe. The other side, too, must display this goodwill, the willingness to make such a pledge. Of course this is difficult, but it is possible as long as parity and mutual security are respected.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Do you believe that the U.S.-USSR negotiations that have now resumed in Geneva can produce positive results in disarmament and international coexistence?

Oskar Fischer: I would like to repeat this once again: The GDR, together with the international public, nurtures great hopes for the new USSR-U.S. disarmament negotiations. These negotiations on the whole range of nuclear and space weapons provide an opportunity to move toward an improvement in international relations, by means of concrete measures on arms limitation and disarmament.

It will be possible to achieve progress in these negotiations if, as I said, both sides involved aim for the objective set in the preparatory stage of the negotiations, namely, to draw up effective accords for averting an arms race in space, ending the arms race on earth, and, ultimately, for completely eliminating nuclear weapons.

It will be possible to reach such accords if both sides relinquish military superiority, strictly observe the principle of parity and equal security, and show that they are both willing to negotiate, that is, if both sides adhere to the joint communique of the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva at the start of the year.

This, moreover, is how Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko defined the Soviet stance to me a few days ago.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: To change the subject, what is the present status of relations between the two German states? Do you believe it possible that there will be any significant changes in this field, too? If so, for the better or for the worse?

Oskar Fischer: The GDR is developing its relations with the FRG, as it is with the other West European states, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In so doing it is guided by the irrefutable fact that the GDR and the FRG are two sovereign states entirely independent of one another, with different social systems and belonging to oppose alliances. Strict observance of this fact has been and will continue to be a major stabilizing element in the peaceful order of postwar Europe.

If, as the GDR has always done, both German states allow themselves to be guided in their mutual relations strictly by the principles of international law, a further development of such relations will be possible for mutual benefit, which would undoubtedly also have a positive influence on the political climate, at least in Europe.

The GDR acts in favor of detente and peaceful cooperation. The supreme principle of its Constitution is to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: The GDR is an advanced industrial country with a highly developed technology. From this standpoint, how does it assess the North-South dialogue?

Oskar Fischer: Like all socialist states, the GDR wants peaceful international relations based on equal rights and mutual benefit with all the countries of the world. We particularly advocate the restructuring of international economic relations. Apart from resolving the present fundamental political problems, it is also a matter of resolving the world economic problems, of overcoming the economic and social backwardness of the majority of states -- a backwardness caused by colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism -- thus enabling these states to liberate themselves and overcome their inequality of rights in the world capitalist economy.

Furthermore, the socialist German state maintains manifold relations with the countries of the so-called Third World on the basis of the principles of non-interference, mutual benefit, and, not least, anti-imperialist solidarity.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In a world in which consumer values are one of the most important factors, do you believe it is possible to develop economic relations between the EEC and CEMA?

Oskar Fischer: The CEMA countries have pronounced themselves in favor of the establishment of mutually advantageous relations between CEMA and economic organizations of industrialized capitalist countries and developing countries. Within this context our countries have also declared their willingness to reach a corresponding accord between CEMA and the EEC.

The GDR and the other CEMA states not only consider the development of such economic relations possible but consider them a constructive contribution that both economic organizations can make to cooperation with all of Europe and, in the international context, to the consolidation of peace.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: Following up on what you have told me, and as foreign minister of a European country, what future do you see for Europe?

Oskar Fischer: Europe has lived in peace for 40 years, the longest period of peace known on our continent. This is connected with the almost 50 million lives lost in the last world war, 20 million of them from the USSR. We believe our most important task is to maintain and strengthen peace, for us and for future generations.

At present the situation on our continent, as in the world in general, is complicated and tense. The continued deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in various West European states poses grave threats to peace and security. The attempts of certain sectors to challenge the political and territorial realities of Europe are having highly negative consequences on the existing atmosphere.

Nevertheless, I am resolutely convinced that the European peoples, taking into account their historical experiences and strengthened by the victorious selfless struggle of all the states and forces that composed the anti-Hitler coalition, will be willing and able to form a world coalition that has the common sense and realism to establish detente, stability, and security, to diminish military confrontation, and to restore development to the paths of peaceful cooperation. The Europe of the future can only be a Europe at peace.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: A genuine and sincere assessment of your visit to Portugal....

Oskar Fischer: It really was a pleasure for me to pay this visit. My meetings with the president, the prime minister, the foreign minister, and secretaries of state were fruitful and characterized by great courtesy. I met some very kind people who, like us, want to live in freedom, security and peace.

People must respect each other so that the development of societies is positive in general and individually. I would like to express my thanks for everything granted to me.

WOLFGANG HERGER NAMED NEW CC SECURITY CHIEF

Attends Stechbarth Reception

DW151236 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Politburo members Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, and Egon Krenz, Central Committee secretary, today conveyed the Central Committee's congratulations to Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and chief of the ground forces, on his 60th birthday. On behalf of Erich Honecker, Egon Krenz thanked the meritorious party and state official for his great personal contribution to the protection of the GDR. Minister Heinz Hoffmann congratulated Colonel General Stechbarth on behalf of the NVA. Colonel General Heinz Kessler, chief of the NVA Political Main Administration, and Wolfgang Herger, head of the Central Committee Department of Security Affairs, were present at the ceremony.

The People's Chamber, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Front National Council also conveyed congratulations. The chief of the Ground Forces also received cordial congratulations from the GDR's other armed organs as well as from the Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces in the GDR.

Termed Krenz Confidante .

LD151822 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] East Berlin, 15 Apr (ADPA)-- The important Security Department in the SED Central Committee has received a new head with 49-year-old Wolfgang Herger. Herger, head of the Youth Department in the Central Committee since 1976, is replacing 70-year-old Colonel General Herbert Schiebe, who headed the department responsible for both internal and external security since 1972. This change of personnel comes from a report in the SED Central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Monday about "birthday congratulations" for Deputy Defense Minister Horst Stechbarth. This named Herger as head of the Security Department. The date of this change is unknown.

From 1971 to 1976, Herger was second secretary of the FDJ Central Council and thus 2 years the deputy of former FDJ Chairman Egon Krenz.

Since late 1983 Krenz, as Central Committee secretary, has been responsible for, among other things, security. Herger, as a civilian who has now taken over this Central Committee department, is likely to be a confidant of Krenz.

In the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report on the congratulations for Stechbarth, there is also mention, differing from current usage, of the "Supreme Command of the Soviet Forces in the GDR." Until recently the name "Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSSD)" was always used for this. The report does not say whether the Soviet troops stationed in the GDR, which number about 400,000 strong according to Western estimates, have had their name changed officially.

PEACE COUNCIL REACTS TO PEACE MOVEMENT LETTER

DW160559 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 15 Apr 85 p 13

[Unattributed article: "First Meeting"]

[Text] For the first time, the official GDR Peace Council has taken notice of the existence of the independent peace movement in the East German state. The reason was a letter from Werner Fischer, 35, a member of the peace movement in Pankow, to Guenther Drefahl, president of the Peace Council.

In his letter, Fischer criticizes "the role played by the United States with its aggressive foreign policy, its high level of armament, and its military doctrine." He also wrote: "Weapons of mass annihilation are also being deployed on our territory against the will of the people -- weapons that can completely destroy life on this continent."

On the role played by big brother, Fischer said the following: "The means of mass annihilation stored on our territory belong to the USSR, and their potential use is at the sole discretion of the USSR. Therefore, it must...be asked whether the sovereignty of our state is not limited."

Although such letters have always been ignored by the SED-controlled Peace Council in the past, advertising designer Fischer was asked to come for a talk at the East Berlin office on 103 Clara Zetkin Street. The talk consisted of a five-page statement read by two gentlemen of the Peace Council without an introduction or any expressions of politeness. According to Fischer, the main points of the statement are that the letter is a "provocation against and defamation of our state's peace policy," that the GDR citizens as a whole are a great peace movement, and that they are happy that their involvement for peace is identical to that of their government. The statement said that citizens like Fischer stand "with their defamations on the side of the enemies of peace."

The two men refused to discuss their statement. Fischer believes it was a success for the Peace Council and the peace movement to meet for the first time. After all, he said, after the meeting was over the two officials said: "We thank you for coming."

HONECKER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH CPCZ'S PITRA

LD151526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1338 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR is being successfully and dynamically developed further in close, trusting solidarity between the SED and the CPCZ and between both states and peoples in all spheres.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GRD State Council, stated this at a talk with Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, on Monday.

The results of cooperation represent an important contribution to resolution of the ambitious tasks involved in building a developed socialist society in both countries and to further strengthening the socialist community of states.

The 11th SED Congress prompted a new broad movement of work initiatives among the workers of the GDR, Erich Honecker said. These initiatives are at the same time a worthy contribution to preparation of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. The people of the GDR are marking it, against the background of close solidarity with the USSR, as a common holiday of the fraternal socialist countries.

Erich Honecker characterized the most recent proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev and the unilateral moratorium on deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe announced by him as an exemplary expression of the constructive peace policy of the USSR, a policy directed towards ending the arms race. It is necessary to undertake all efforts so that humanity will remain spared a nuclear inferno.

On the same day, Frantisek Pitra met with Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, to exchange experience on the intensification of agricultural production.

POLITBURO MEMBERS VISIT ALBANIAN EMBASSY

LD151023 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Representatives of the GDR party and state leadership offered condolences at the Albanian Embassy in Berlin on the occasion of the death of Enver Hoxha. Werner Jarowsky and Werner Krolikowski, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, bowed before the image of the first secretary of long standing of the Albanian Workers' Party, as did other personages. They expressed the sincere condolences of the party leadership, the government, and the people of the GDR to Dhimiter Karanxha, the charge d'affaires.

SED'S HAGER RECEIVES SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICIAL

DW120944 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Preparations for the Days of USSR Culture, to be held in the GDR from 13 to 23 May 1985, were discussed in Berlin by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Yevgeniy Zaytsev, Soviet deputy minister of culture. It was stressed that the days of culture will be an important highlight of cultural cooperation between the two countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the German people's liberation from fascism.

LAZAR REPORTS TO MINISTERS ON USSR VISIT

LD112350 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Premier Gyorgy Lazar gave a report on the visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation paid to Moscow on the occasion of the jubilee exhibition to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The government has approved the report.

The Council of Ministers discussed a report by the president of the National Planning Office on the state of the elaboration of the 7th Five-Year Plan and determined future tasks.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the state of spring agricultural works and stated that they are going on as scheduled.

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MADE

Session To Convene 18 Apr

AU120958 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the spring session of the National Assembly, in accordance with Paragraph 22 of the Constitution, second clause, for Thursday, 18 April 1985, at 1000.

The Council of Ministers proposes that the National Assembly place on the agenda the draft law concerning education, the proposal on the long-term tasks of area and settlement development, and the modification of certain measures of the law concerning state finances, the councils, and national economic planning.

Nomination Meetings Begin

LD141855 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] The nomination meetings will start tomorrow in Hungary for the National Assembly and the local council constituencies.

A legal condition for nomination as a National Assembly deputy and a council member is that the nominee should have the right to vote and should accept the PPF program.

Nomination will take place in every case by open ballot. The PPF committees will organize the nomination meetings, and the inhabitants of the constituency and representatives of the workers in the enterprises, cooperatives, offices, institutions functioning there can take part in them.

The PPF organs, political and social interest-representation organs, representatives of the workplaces, and any elector can make proposals for the candidates at the nominating meetings.

Two or more nominating meetings must be held per constituency for the nomination of National Assembly deputies. One meeting will be held per constituency for the nomination of local council members. In villages where at most 500 people live, combined meeting can be held if the electors agree to this.

In connection with conducting the nomination meetings, any elector can lodge a protest to the relevant election presidium, which immediately will pass judgment and finally resolve it. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 14 April in an item from news bulletin headlines says that the nomination meetings will end on 15 May]

GORBACHEV PROPOSAL MEETS U.S. 'HALFWAY'

AU111600 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Janos Avar article: "Halfway?"]

[Text] Geneva has had a stirring effect on world politics. That much was clearly attained by the arms negotiators who are prepared for long and detailed work. They started on their enormous task almost a month ago, as both sides regard the same forest of missiles in a completely different way; but the sheer fact of their talks is of compelling power. Although the outside world is unaware of what is happening behind the closed doors, the two great powers must prove their good intentions, and also that they regard Geneva not just as an alibi. Mutual agreement on a complete news blackout cannot, of course, refer to the world, the "audience" is too interested in the results of the talks for that. Inevitably, Geneva has been constantly evaluated from the very beginning; the great powers record its every vibration and draw conclusions from it for negotiating tactics, and this is hardly without foundation. In fact, everyone is watching for a sign of good intentions.

There is, no doubt, a danger: Precisely because great attention is focused on the talks, there is great temptation to mislead the world with propaganda, with the constant repetition of good intentions, while policy does not change one iota from its previous positions. The words, however, are weighed in both Geneva and elsewhere, and weight can only be given to those words that really fulfill the requirement so well formulated by Secretary of State George Shultz: for the two superpowers to meet each other halfway. Who is really ready to take a step and who is only talking about it -- that is the question of the year and it cannot be obliterated by any public relations. On the contrary, it is informative if in some circles they pay too much attention to propaganda -- and this is inevitable -- and are able to concentrate only on that and regard the manifestations of the other side in this context. The White House in its Easter recess was quick to call Mikhail Gorbachev's statement "disappointing" because, according to U.S. analysts, it is apprehensive of "Western European influence." There are two things wrong with this hurried reaction: the haste itself and the hastily made evaluation.

The leaders of the other side, of the great power presently negotiating with Moscow, are evaluating Gorbachev's words according to their liking -- of course, that is, according to their expectations. But the White House men so well-versed in shaping public opinion should know well that it is impossible to eliminate the influence of initiatives by hasty commentaries. The entire tone of the general secretary of the CPSU signaled to objective analysts that Moscow -- using Gorbachev's own formulation -- considers the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations to be not only "fundamentally necessary" but also "possible." This latter goal would also be served by the summit, thus the general secretary has practically answered Ronald Reagan and thus it is no longer merely an exaggerated expectation to count on a meeting between the two within a short period of time. The essential thing, however, is what Mikhail Gorbachev called "honest dialogue." This really and rationally shows an intention to meet halfway politically and not just a need for a personal rendezvous.

Instead of this essential thing, the people in Washington listened to the general secretary's concrete proposal concerning the wish to place a moratorium on the deployment of missiles with the same old reflexes of the previous period. According to U.S. analysis, the Soviet conception "is not new," and besides it would preserve "a unilateral advantage". No doubt, Eastern and Western opinions on this point have been fundamentally different, and for a long time, and the "debate on Euromissiles" has centered around this from the start. But Gorbachev did not come up with a pre-condition. Simultaneously he made a Soviet pledge of responsibility and expected the same gesture from Washington -- of course, with deadlines, and yes, connected with the Netherlands decision on deployment. But all this does not change anything in the value of the Soviet proposal, and if the U.S. Administration finds it compelling it is with good reason. The time has really come, following the escalation in tension, to view great power competition by the steps taken for detente. And if we take into account the fact that the Pentagon has always regarded the NATO deployments as only symbolic, as proof of Western unity and determination, then a freeze on a justified case is far from inconceivable and unilaterally it would not change even the negotiating debate: Gorbachev asked for a sign of good intentions and that positions not be abandoned.

The Reagan administration has won some Pyrrhic victories: It forced new allocations for MX missiles from Congress, and the Belgian deployment ensures the unity of NATO. But in both cases of approval, Congress and the ally have placed their confidence in good intentions in Geneva: They will soon be looking for U.S. diplomacy to meet USSR diplomacy halfway. The congressmen, slightly doubting the sincerity of the administration in the limitation of armaments, did not wish to deprive the administration of its domestic policy home front, and the NATO partners are keeping in line, but they do all this in exchange for the promised agreement. Some partners are already regarding as too hasty the replies given to Gorbachev's gesture; but NATO solidarity is still holding out, merely arguing with Moscow and treating the Soviet proposals with contempt. Presumably, Washington cannot get far. It can complain about deadlines but it also has to take into account the days of grace.

The possibility of which Gorbachev spoke is increasingly plausible. The world has not only become tired of the years of tension but has also become frightened -- in both East and West -- at the unfortunate serious chance of a new arms race. And in this respect there is no equal standard available, no matter how much this worries the leaders in Washington. Even those who earlier accepted the Western arguments and saw unilateral Soviet armament in the second half of the seventies today admit that current trends show Moscow is seeking to calm things down, and is not seeking new rivalry. And Gorbachev's words reflected serious, well-founded Soviet concern: Those who are advertising the space shield are in fact forging a space sword. The administration, in whose domestic camp those who set the tone are openly proclaiming their ambitions for power superiority, can hardly call this suspicion unjustified. Washington must prove a real desire to meet the USSR halfway.

Two years ago almost everyone was talking about "the year of the missiles," as it was then that NATO had to make its decision. According to Gorbachev, this year will decide, if you like, where relations between the two great powers are heading, and what lies ahead for the world as a result: some sort of new detente or a dangerous phase of rearmament and political disillusionment. The stakes are undoubtedly high; therefore perhaps it would be better to call this year the year of the missiles, or rather, of space arms. Is the world going to renounce these arms or the possibilities mentioned by Gorbachev?

It is often said of Reagan that he is a poker player with good nerves who always feels out -- and U.S. domestic policy is no doubt proof of this -- how far he can go and when he must make an indispensable compromise.

If they start deploying new weapons not only in poor Europe but also in the space surrounding us, it would definitely mean a disruption of the world political harmony. No one can demand that the leader of a great power sign an agreement hastily or in a disadvantageous way (anyhow, it is a proven fact that such agreements cannot last in world politics), but we can expect with justification that one of the main players responsible for our destiny should strive for honest dialogue and not unilateral advantages, should seek to come halfway and not a way out through propaganda. Besides, that kind of "victory" is unattainable, and is illusory at best; we would equally share, however, a defeat. That halfway is, at the same time, also another way.

MARJAI, CSSR'S ROHLICEK SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

LD122027 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) -- The 20th session of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation ended in Budapest, Friday, with the signing of a protocol by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Rudolf Rohlicek of Czechoslovakia, co-chairman of the commission.

The parties highly appreciated the development of economic cooperation and were of opinion that in the recent years Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic relations had been marked by stability. They regarded last year's bilateral trade as favourable, and surveyed the process of and achievements in plan coordination for the period 1986-1990. It was emphasized that production cooperation must be more intensively developed primarily in mechanical engineering, and agreement was reached on measures to be taken. The sides approved a programme of scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and food industry until 1990, and the use of biomass and biotechnical processes.

Rudolf Rohlicek met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Czechoslovak deputy prime minister opened the 6th Czechoslovak economic and technical days and visited Videoton Company in Szekesfehervar and the microelectronics company. The delegation headed by Rudolf Rohlicek left Budapest on Friday and was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai.

HOFFMANN-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD141324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and vice-president of the WFTU arrived in Budapest today. It will take part in a session of the WFTU executive bureau in Balatonfuere. The delegation was welcomed at Budapest airport by Tibor Baranyai, secretary general of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions, and other representatives.

MAROTHY, ROMANIA'S PETRESCU DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD160140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The Hungarian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Commission is holding its session in Budapest. The talks are being led by two deputy premiers, Laszlo Marothy and Gheorghe Petrescu.

CASPAR, POLAND'S MIODOWICZ HOLD TRADE UNION TALKS

LD160150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The trade unions of Hungary and Poland wish to develop their ties, and they agree that Polish trade unions must again be given a place in the international trade union movement. This was affirmed during talks held in Budapest between Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] and Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish National Trade Union Accord. The delegations informed each other of the situation in their respective trade union movements, paying special attention to the reform of the economic management system begun in the two countries.

CASPAR, CUBAN POLITBURO MEMBER DISCUSS TU ISSUES

LD121646 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI) -- The talks between the delegations of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) and the Confederation of Cuban Workers (CTC) started in Budapest, on Thursday, with SZOT President Sandor Gaspar and CTC General Secretary Roberto Veiga Menendez in the chair. The delegations gave briefs on the work and current aims of their unions, surveyed bilateral relations, and agreed to further develop cooperation.

The parties paid a great deal of attention to the topical issues of international trade union movement, with particular stress on Europe and Latin America, and their work in the World Federation of Trade Unions. They expressed the commitment of the unions to the preservation of peace, and the causes of detente and disarmament.

The talks were marked by an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity, in the spirit of the full identity of views.

On Thursday, at the Cuban Embassy Roberto Veiga Menendez handed over to Sandor Gaspar the Lazaro Pena Order of Merit, First Class, awarded by the Council of State of Cuba.

SECRET BALLOTS INTRODUCED IN TU ELECTIONS

LD121107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] has held a session. There are some important points from today's session before we proceed with a report by Gyorgy Ney: Next year shop stewards will be elected by secret ballot and the possibility of multiple nominations will also be created. The 25th Trade Union Congress will be convened during the first quarter of next year.

[Ney] The first item on the agenda of the session of the National Council Presidium was the briefing from [SZOT] General Secretary Tibor Baranyai on the 13th MSZMP Congress. He stressed that the congress provided a realistic analysis of the situation in society and on this basis it developed an attractive action program. It was then the turn of SZOT Secretary Laszlo Solyom to make a verbal amendment to the electoral rules of the trade unions and to the draft electoral resolution.

It was decided on 17 January that trade union elections will be held beginning 1 September 1985 and that they will be completed by 31 March 1986. They will start with the election of officers and will end with the 25th Hungarian Trade Union Congress.

As far as structural modernization is concerned, these were taken into account when the electoral system was developed. The determining role and direct participation of the members should increase in the election of officers -- this was the aim and essence of the modifications.

In other words, the aim was to increase trade union democracy. The earlier stipulation that made electability dependent on the length of membership has been abolished. Previously it was the task of the leading bodies to prepare cadres; from now on this will be the function of the nominating committees. In the future, not only the members but also the nominating committees can also suggest several persons for every trade union post; in other words, multicandidacy has been introduced. A new feature is that stewards and chief stewards will be elected in secret ballots. Up to now, at workplaces with a large number of workers, indirect elections have been held, and only the trade union committees, the audit committees and the delegates have been elected directly. From now on, officeholders will be elected in two stages, that is, directly.

At nominations there is an opportunity to again propose a person who was not elected to be a member of this body, and another important change is that the order of appearance on the ballot is determined by the number of votes cast and not by the order of nominations. The latter is only taken into consideration when the number of nominations is identical. One of the most important differences from earlier ideas concerns "Who Can Be Regarded As Elected?" This means that if every candidate has obtained the necessary votes, that is more than half the votes cast, but if there are more candidates than needed, then it is not the order of nominations that decides the outcome but the number of votes received by the candidates.

CRACKDOWN ON WORK SHIRKERS, CRIMINALS REPORTED

LD111138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1027 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Hungarian Interior Ministry bodies have recently started taking stricter measures against those who shirk work and resort to criminal. [as received] The country's criminal legislation contains a special article, qualifying shirking of work as dangerous to the community, which is applied to 15,000-26,000 mainly young people each year. From the beginning of the year, these offenders will be subject to "special treatment".

Special confinement quarters, a kind of labour camps, have been established for these persons, where they are obliged to perform the work they are offered and which -- like the residence -- they must not leave without permission. Men are usually sent to work in mines, while women are given easier jobs. The purpose of staying in such camps is re-education, and the term of stay is usually one year.

This isolation, neither prison nor freedom, is a re-education measure which can turn into a prison term sentence should the person violate the regulations of the compulsory confinement.

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DECLINE

AU121615 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Apr 85 p 10

[Text] According to data supplied by the Central Statistics Office, industrial production decreased 0.9 percent in January-February 1985, compared to the relatively high level of last year.

The extremely cold weather and energy restrictions limited production. Production in the energy, distributing, and transforming branches increased 11.4 percent, while that of the other industrial branches together decreased 5 percent. The number of employed decreased 1 percent compared to last year. Per capita production remained at last year's level.

Construction industry activity has considerably decreased -- in the civil engineering industry to almost half last year's level and in the surface construction industry to three-quarters of the last year's level. As a result of the unfavorable weather, a partial or full hiatus in construction activity had to be instituted in excavation activities, public utility works, foundations, iron-concrete and panel installations, and deck-roof construction. We had to send 6 percent of the manual workers -- 13-14,000 people -- on mandatory vacation due to frost. The number of finished dwellings was larger and that of those started and under construction smaller than this time last year.

In agricultural products, compared to the high level of last year, selling of livestock decreased considerably, by 17.2 percent, which is the result of a decline in the purchase of beef-cattle and pigs. The reduction of beef-cattle sales is connected to the pre-purchasing of December, and that of pig sales to the especially high sales of this time last year. There has been an increase in the sales of sheep and poultry for slaughter. Among animal products, eggs and milk sales continued to decrease. The 5 percent decrease in the sales of plant cultivation and garden products, which represent a relatively small proportion, is mostly connected with the more than 30 percent reduction in the sales of wine (grape yield decreased in 1984).

Small-scale trade has increased 6.1 percent over the first 2 months of last year; in comparable prices, however, trade decreased 0.7 percent. There has been an increase only in the sales of food and nonessential consumer goods (4.4 percent), while sales have dropped in other areas. Sales of clothing articles were down by 5.1 percent and of mixed industrial goods by 2.2 percent compared to January-February last year. The turnover of the catering industry dropped 2.7 percent.

The socialist organs allocated 17.9 billion forints for investments, 1.1 percent less than in January-February of last year. The reduction is the result of a decrease in council and enterprise investment payments; central investment payments have increased.

PRIVATE ECONOMY; STOCK, BOND MARKET 'THRIVING'

AU150803 Vienna ORF Teletext German 0700 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] The Hungarian capital market has received a special boost from the thriving private economy. According to a section chief in the Hungarian Ministry of Interior, Szecacs, there are now as many as 200,000 enterprises under private management in Hungary. Two-thirds of them are small-scale industrial enterprises; the rest are trade enterprises. A total of 350,000 people work in the private economy sector. There is also a stock and bond market. Bonds maturing after 3 years yield 7 percent interest and those maturing after 5 years between 11 and 12 percent.

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU102005 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 85 p 21

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his reelection as president of the SR of Romania.

LOSONCZI SPEAKS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

For Moscow IZVESTIYA coverage of the speech by Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, made at the 3 April ceremonial session of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the PPF National Council, and the Hungarian Soviet Friendship Society Board in Budapest to mark the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

BANK INVESTMENT IN BRITISH NEWSPAPER -- London, Apr 10 (AFP) -- The Hungarian International Bank, wholly-owned London subsidiary of the Hungarian National Bank, has emerged as one of the main financial backers of a 20 million pound project to launch a new British daily newspaper. The communist bank is leading a consortium which has raised 6.2 million pounds (7.44 million dollars) to support the scheme by controversial publisher Eddie Shah, it was learned last night. Other investors in the new national newspaper, due to be launched early in 1986, include the Scottish Investment Trust and the British Commonwealth Investment Trust. Shah has been a "bete noire" of the British trade union movement since his violent dispute with the National Graphical Association in 1983 over industrial practices. The Hungarian bank, noted for its successful dealings in capitalist markets, made a 5.47 million pound pretax profit last year, representing a 68 p.c. return on capital. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 2310 GMT 10 Apr 85 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF UK'S SIR GEOFFREY HOWE

Meets Jaruzelski, Others

LD121741 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the official visit to the PPR by Geoffrey Howe, UK secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

The office of the Council of Ministers: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman, received Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski was present at the meeting.

Belweder: Geoffrey Howe was also received by Henryk Jablonski, Council of State chairman. Stefan Olszowski took part in that meeting.

The PZPR Central Committee building: The chief of British diplomacy was met by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The British guest laid a wreath in the morning at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Olszowski Dinner Speech

AU151326 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Apr 85 p 2

[Speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at dinner in honor of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in Warsaw on 11 April]

[Text] Esteemed Minister Howe, esteemed Mrs Howe, esteemed ladies and gentlemen:

Once again I wish to welcome you, Mr Minister, Mrs Howe, and the persons accompanying you. We are pleased by the fact that we are resuming official dialogue at government level after a break of over 3 years. This is an important event in the process of restoring normal relations between the PPR and Great Britain.

Your visit presents an opportunity to exchange views on broader topics involved in the international situation. I wish to express the conviction that the visit is an important part of the activity undertaken by countries in the East and the West designed to establish mutual relations on a more permanent, secure, and constructive foundation. Polish-British traditions possess a good tradition, and in the past have played a positive role in the development of East-West relations. Their roots spread far back into history. Especially vivid in our memory are the allied traditions of the joint battle against German fascism during World War II. When we recall this on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we do not do so merely to note this important anniversary; we do it in the deep conviction that today there is a need as never before to realize what we were fighting for at that time and what conclusions we have drawn from the period when the fate of the entire European Continent and the world was under threat.

Today, as well, we consider what should be done in order to rescue peace -- the greatest asset of the last 40 years -- and what to do in order to prevent new ravages of war and establish a peaceful future for the nations of Europe and the world.

I am convinced that a concern for these joint supreme issues, mindful of the danger to which they are being exposed, will constantly accompany the talks during your entire visit to the PPR.

Esteemed Mr Minister, a subject of our concern is the escalation of arms, especially nuclear arms, designed to achieve strategic superiority over the USSR and the entire Warsaw Pact. The attempt to militarize space is particularly dangerous. These actions have become a source of dangerous tension in international relations, have complicated the situation on our continent, and have shaken its feeling of security. We also observe with concern an animation of revisionist forces that are trying to question the borders and other territorial-political realities established following World War II. An encouragement to do so is provided by the appeals being made in some Western countries to "overcome the heritage of Yalta." The historic message of Yalta, also addressed to our generation, was clear. The participants in the conference said: "Only through constantly developing cooperation and mutual understanding between the three countries and between all peace-loving nations will it be possible to realize mankind's greatest desire -- stable and long-lasting peace."

The idea of accord and an appeal to all peace-loving nations for cooperation in the most important matter -- preventing a new war -- is the most valuable heritage of the Yalta conference. It is enough to compare the present state of armaments with that time in order to realize what renouncing this heritage could mean for mankind.

I believe there is an urgent need in international relations to return to a policy of respect for existing realities, detente, and constructive cooperation. For this purpose, serious and equal dialogue, as well as negotiations aimed at reaching accords based on equality and equal security, are necessary.

We attach great hopes to the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

Of very great importance to the course of these talks is the USSR's decision, announced by CPSU CC General Secretary M. Gorbachev, to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range Soviet missiles in Europe.

The PPR fully supports this initiative, and expresses hope that this act of goodwill on the part of the USSR will be reciprocated.

The PPR is actively involved in work for the sake of a return to the spirit and practice of detente initiated by the CSCE process. We believe that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki -- besides being a confirmation of the desire of all its signatories to implement all its decisions -- should also become an encouragement to seek further possibilities of cooperation between the signatories. We are trying to make our constructive contribution toward the Stockholm and Vienna talks, full of conviction that the reaching of accord is possible.

This year we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

As one of its founder-states, the PPR has always attached great importance to the implementation of the principles contained in the UN Charter, principles that lay at the roots of modern relations between countries.

It is the imperative of our times to fully use the mechanisms envisaged in the UN Charter to consolidate international security and equal international cooperation.

Mr Minister Howe, ladies and gentlemen, we base our national security on the unshakable alliance with the USSR and other socialist states. We attach our independence and sovereign existence unbreakably to a strengthening of socialist Poland. Such a Poland has been and remains an element of stability and peace in Europe.

The year 1983 and the first months of this year have brought a renewal of traditional contacts and an emergence of new contacts with many countries in Europe and the world. We are in favor of a normalization and development of relations with West European countries on the basis of respect for sovereignty, recognition of reality, and noninterference in domestic affairs, and on the basis of mutual advantages. On these principles we are ready to develop relations with Great Britain as well.

We wish to establish future Polish-British relations on a solid foundation of tradition, developing the previously positive experiences of cooperation and seeking platforms of common interests, among which peace is the supreme value.

We believe that Great Britain could occupy a considerably higher position both in economic cooperation and trade, and in cultural and scientific-technological exchange between our country and Western Europe. To achieve this goal, it is essential to restore normal conditions permitting the completion of such investment projects as the Ursus plant and the PVC factory in Wloclawek, among others.

The continuation of a British presence in the realization of these projects and a joint effort to complete them in accordance with the agreements signed would be of great importance to the entire structure of mutual relations.

We note with satisfaction the animation of cultural cooperation. We are pleased that the normal extent and status of this cooperation given to it by both sides in the past are being restored. We believe there are considerable possibilities of further increasing the cooperation in this field. Hoping for such a development, we are preparing for the Polish Culture Days, planned to take place in Great Britain in 1987.

We have carefully noted, Mr Minister, your opinion voiced on several occasions whereby the development of economic cooperation and the expansion of trade and cultural exchange may play a serious role in improving East-West relations, in addition to the talks on arms control. We share this opinion.

I wish to express my conviction that the political dialogue we are presently conducting will positively influence the animation of cooperation in other important spheres. Economic cooperation is a sphere where political impulses are particularly necessary in order to achieve progress. Political impulses have blocked our economic cooperation and caused heavy losses. Now it is time for them to revive it and impart development to it.

I am convinced, Mr Minister, that our talks and the other meetings you have had and will have during your stay in our country will serve to develop mutual relations in all spheres, both for the good of our two nations and for the sake of perpetuating peaceful relations in Europe.

Let me, esteemed guests, propose a toast:

- To her majesty, Queen Elizabeth II;
- To your health and success, Mr Minister, and that of your wife;
- To the success of the British nation and the development of friendly cooperation between the PPR and Great Britain;
- To the health of the British guests present here.

Howe Press Conference Reported

LD140922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 13 Apr 85

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Zdzislaw Stankiewicz and Krzysztof Wojna]

[Text] [Stankiewicz] The chief of British diplomacy ended his visit to the PPR today. A press conference for Polish and foreign journalists was held in the British Embassy this morning. Polish radio was represented by Krzysztof Wojna. What did Minister Howe say?

[Wojna] The conference started with a statement in which Geoffrey Howe explained that his visit to the PPR was part of a long-term process aimed at increasing trust and mutual understanding between East and West governments and nations alike. He assured the Polish people that they are especially liked in Great Britain because of their courage and sacrifice during the war, but, he added, a warming in Polish-British relations depends on further development of events in our country.

From that statement we also learned that significant differences of opinions were revealed during the talks, but both sides agreed that it is a matter of exceptional importance that the Geneva disarmament talks end with success. "In both our countries," I quote, "peace and welfare, connected with freedom and justice, are goals. We are both signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. We must also acknowledge that we have different social systems." Regarding bilateral relations, Geoffrey Howe said: "We have solved a number of problems and agreed that one should aim at the development of mutual trade relations. I explained that possibilities in this respect will be greater when Poland signs an agreement with the Paris Club concerning the rescheduling of payments."

[Stankiewicz] And later there were probably questions and answers:

[Wojna] Yes. The questions concerned the contacts in the PPR and the contents of the talks held. Geoffrey Howe was very restrained in revealing what had been discussed. Answering a question by a TRYBUNA LUDU representative, he said generally that in the exchange of views three trends were dominant: East-West relations, human rights understood as part of the undertakings accepted by the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and British-Polish bilateral relations. The latter issue was the subject of several questions by persons who wanted to find out more about the future of the license for a tractor built by Ursus. This is one of the many decisions frozen as the result of the unilateral British decision, cutting us off from the already agreed-upon supplies. On these matters, Geoffrey Howe said very little specifically. He referred to the Paris Club, with which the PPR must sign an agreement, he assured us that the British are supporting the PPR's admission to the IMF, talked about the connection between the internal situation in the PPR and further prospects of cooperation on the Warsaw-London axis.

From talks with journalists after the press conference, I had a feeling that the prevailing view was that, despite all the existing differences, the British consider the visit a success. Let us treat it as an opening of the door for further dialogue, while being aware that excluding the PPR from East-West contacts is simply proof of the lack of political realism, because not only bilateral relations are concerned, but all East-West relations, which simply cannot develop in a direction beneficial for Europe without the active participation of the PPR.

Further on Press Conference

LD132018 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 13 Apr 85

[By Leszek Kubiak]

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- "We now understand each other's thinking better. We have, in addition, resolved a number of bilateral problems and agreed that we would also like to see a further development of mutual trade. I explained that the possibilities for this would become easier once Poland had signed its rescheduling agreement with the Paris Club", said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at today's conference for Polish and foreign newsmen accredited to Warsaw just before the end of his official visit to Poland.

Minister Howe started the conference with a statement in which he said, among other things: "We in Britain still retain a special warmth and sympathy for the people in this country."

"My brief stay in Warsaw," Minister Howe continued, "has strengthened my admiration for the spirit of Poland and my sense of the abiding friendship between our two peoples. I am very grateful to Mr. Olszowski for the hospitality shown to me, my wife and my delegation, and I look forward to seeing him again when he comes to London."

"In all discussions there has been a willingness to discuss openly, and without rancour, those things that can hold us back in our search for closer understanding."

"In Warsaw, as in all my other visits to East European capitals, the central question in my talks has been East-West relations. And there were inevitably important differences of perception between us. But we agreed on the vital importance of the Geneva talks reaching a successful conclusion."

"I have discussed all these issues with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Mr. Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and with Mr. Czyrek, Political Bureau member. And, of course, I had longer and more detailed discussions with my host, Mr. Olszowski, on Friday afternoon and evening."

"The visits I have made this week, with Warsaw as a fitting climax, form part of a long-term process to which I attach the greatest importance -- the process of trying to develop greater trust and understanding between the governments and peoples of East and West. The future well-being of our continent depends on our success," said Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Asked whether one could assume that the British Government regards the existence of two German states as the confirmation of peace order in Europe, he answered that he arrived in Warsaw after previous visits to Prague and Berlin, and that he everywhere pointed to the provisions of the Helsinki Accord, according to which borders in Europe can only be changed by way of agreement and negotiations, conforming with the law. He added that Great Britain had no proposals in this regard.

Asked about a further development of economic relations between Poland and Britain, Minister Howe stressed that the willingness to restore credits must be conditional on solving a broader problem of Poland's indebtedness. He pointed out at the same time the significance of signing an agreement with the Paris Club.

In reply to a question about the aim of his recent visits, Minister Howe said that they aimed at seeking an improvement in East-West relations, progress in arms control, interest in human rights and Polish-British relations.

What is most important at present is to improve East-West relations and to alleviate tensions, said Geoffrey Howe, expressing his sense of optimism. This optimism is shared everywhere, he added.

Asked about the way Great Britain intends to honour the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany, Minister Howe said that the anniversary of the end of World War Two will be marked with a mass in the Westminster Abbey. The fact that Europe has been living in peace for 40 years now results from growing reconciliation in Europe. We want this process to deepen further on, he said.

On the 10th anniversary of the CSCE Final Act, the minister said that we attach a great significance to the CSCE Final Act and all its provisions. We should mark the 10th anniversary of the act with [word indistinct] and deepening the [word indistinct] signatories in the implementation of every aspect of the commitment.

Howe Departs

LD131744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, has ended his 3-day official visit to the PPR. About midday, the head of British diplomacy was seen off at Warsaw's Okęcie Airport by Stefan Olszowski. In the morning, Howe visited Warsaw's monuments. He also donated a portrait of Maria Leszczyńska, the queen of France, to the collection at the royal castle. Immediately before flying out of Warsaw, Geoffrey Howe met journalists at a press conference.

GLEMP ARRIVES AT VATICAN FOR TALKS WITH POPE

LD151738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the primate of Poland, arrived on a scheduled LOT Polish airlines flight in Rome today and was welcomed at Fiumicino Airport by Franciszek Maczynski, mitered prelate and rector of the Papal Polish Institute; Prelate Janusz Bolonek, from the Church Council for Public Affairs; and Jozef Kowalczyk, from the Polish section of the Vatican Secretariat of State. Jerzy Kuberski, minister plenipotentiary, chief of team for the constant working contacts between the Polish Government and the Holy See, was also present.

Talking to journalists, Cardinal Glemp did not specify the aim of his visit or the subject of talks with the pope. Asked about -- as the reporters put it -- the criticism of the pope that has recently appeared in the Polish press, the cardinal answered that what the Polish press has written on the subject is primarily a reprint of critical opinions from the Western press.

Asked about the internal situation in Poland and state-church relations, Jozef Glemp replied that he invariably counts on a dialogue.

LABOR MINISTER ACCUSED OF UNFAIR HIRING PRACTICE

AU151507 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Administrative Supreme Court today examined an application -- unprecedented in Polish legal history -- brought against Labor Minister Stanislaw Gebala by a former national leader of the banned Solidarity union, Andrzej Slowik.

Mr. Slowik, aged 36, was freed in last July's amnesty from Barczewo Prison, where he was serving a six-year term for organising a protest demonstration in Lodz after martial law was declared in December 1981.

In his application he accuses Mr. Gebala of opposing his rehiring as a bus driver by the Lodz municipality. When Mr. Slowik asked for his old job back last summer, he was told, he says, that nobody was being hired. Three days after his application, the local press announced that 44 drivers would shortly be recruited.

At today's hour-long hearing, Mr. Slowik's lawyer accused Mr. Gebala of authorising the Lodz public transport chief to refuse Mr. Gebala his old job, which he had held for seven years. This, the lawyer said, was in "flagrant contradiction" with official assurances about the rehiring of former political prisoners. Mr. Gebala was not in court and was not represented by counsel. The court's verdict, which will affect a reported several hundred Solidarity militants refused their old jobs, will be handed down on April 25.

GLEMP CRITICIZES OFFICIAL MEDIA REMARKS ON POPE

AU141527 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 (AFP) -- The Polish Roman Catholic primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, today hit out at his country's official media for making "absurd accusations" against Pope John Paul II. In a sermon at Saint John's Cathedral in Warsaw, Cardinal Glemp, who leaves tomorrow for talks in the Vatican, denounced the "bitter remarks" the press made about the Polish pontiff "in defiance of the feelings of love that the whole nation has for him." The "fight against the teachings of the church continue," he said, "with absurd accusations that are particularly directed at the holy father." Cardinal Glemp singled out Roman Catholics who worked in the government, noting that "none of their voices is raised to take the pope's defence."

"It is time to start think [as received] independently and critically, instead of repeating the ideas, suggestions and propaganda of others," he declared.

The pope had been relatively spared from media attack here until the latest crisis between the Warsaw Government and the Roman Catholic Church, triggered by the government's clampdown on the placing of crucifixes in schools, and the murder last autumn of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a priest who openly supported the outlawed trade union Solidarity. Three members of the political police were later tried and jailed for the slaying. Late last month, however, POLITYKA, the weekly newspaper of the communist party's Central Committee, denounced the pope's support for Solidarity, and accused him of "questioning the separation of church and state" laid down in the Polish Constitution. A few days later, the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU characterised the pope as having an "anti-communist fervour."

Cardinal Glemp's talks with the pope tomorrow are likely to centre on the question of priests accused of extremism by the government, and the latest physical attack on a Catholic clergyman. Father Tadeusz Zaleski was attacked on Easter Saturday in the southern city of Krakow by an unknown assailant who left him with second-degree burns on the face and abdomen.

UNDERGROUND PUBLISHER BIELECKI ARRESTED

AU151845 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 (AFP) -- The publisher of the underground CDN ("To Be Continued") series was arrested here on Saturday, an informed source said today.

The source said that Slavomir Bielecki, aged 38, who had been living in clandestinity, was arrested on the street.

Mr. Bielecki established his publishing house after martial law was declared in December 1981. CDN, one of Poland's "big three" underground publishers, puts out a weekly magazine and publishes about 10 books a year, all censorship-free.

PRIEST DESCRIBES ATTACK IN UNDERGROUND VIDEOTAPE

HK140458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT 14 Apr 85

[By Dominique Garraud]

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 (AFP) -- The latest underground movie in Poland is a 10-minute color videotape in which a 28-year-old priest shows his wounds and tells how he was tortured by a masked man on Easter weekend. The cassette shows Father Tadeusz Zaleski recovering from second-degree burns after what he describes as an ambush in the basement of his apartment house in Krakow. On his right cheek a series of blisters forms a "V", a rallying sign associated here with the now-outlawed Solidarity free trade union. The same symbol, formed by circular blisters looking like cigarette burns, appears on his stomach. The worst injuries, on one hand and forearm, are concealed by a bandage.

The Roman Catholic priest says he lit a candle in the basement when he found the electricity cut, and that he passed out from terror when out of the shadows he saw coming "a masked man holding a length of pipe." He recovered consciousness in great pain and smelled something burning -- which turned out to be his coatsleeve.

Father Zaleski said that firemen, an ambulance and police finally answered emergency calls, but that authorities suggested that he might have burned himself accidentally.

A communique issued by Krakow's central police station on Thursday said that Father Zaleski "suffers from epilepsy, which causes fainting spells," and that his burns could have been caused by the flame of his candle.

On Saturday, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, using the pseudonym Nowomiejski, wrote in the communist party organ TRYBUNA LUDU that "epileptic fits can cause hallucinations as well as loss of consciousness."

Meanwhile, Polish authorities were reported to have ruled that Father Jerzy Popieluszko -- a pro-Solidarity priest murdered by three members of the political police last October -- was "unworthy" of a memorial monument.

The reply, reported in the latest issue of TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, a clandestine weekly circulated by the Solidarity underground, was to a committee which sought to erect a monument at the point on the Bydgoszcz-Torun road where the cleric was kidnapped by the three policemen.

At the moment, the spot is marked only by a simple wooden cross -- at the foot of which fresh flowers appear regularly despite the fact that, according to Solidarity, the authorities have put up "no parking" signs.

Another cross has been set up near the reservoir where Father Popieluszko's body was recovered from the Vistula River, and his tomb at Warsaw's St Stanislas Church has become a pilgrimage site for Solidarity supporters.

13TH SD CONGRESS HOLDS ELECTIONS FOR CHAIRMAN

Voting Inconclusive

LD121355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Delegates to the 13th SD Congress who deliberated in eight working teams in the morning, resumed the plenary debate at noon. It was reported that in the election of chairman of the SD Central Committee neither of two candidates, that is Edward Kowalczyk and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak got the required number of votes. Thus, the election will have to be held again.

Candidates Withdraw

LD121737 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpt] This is the studio of the 13th SD Congress. A few minutes ago Maria Regent-Lechowicz, congress chairwoman, announced that owing to the unresolved elections the two candidates -- that is Edward Kowalczyk and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak -- have withdrawn from running for office as SD Central Committee chairman. Some of the delegates have protested this, demanding another election round. The Electoral Commission has resumed its work.

Congress Refuses Withdrawal

LD122057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Unidentified correspondent's dispatch]

[Excerpt] This is the 13th SD Congress studio. The discussion, at first in small groups and next during the plenary session, has been in progress all day. The delegates raised significant issues, concerning problems of the SD itself, as well as the most important affairs of the state.

Elections for the post of the SD Central Committee chairman are also in progress. Because several election rounds did not yield any results, the two candidates for the post of chairman decided to withdraw. However the congress, following the notion of the Collegium of Elders, did not accept this resignation. At the moment another election round is in progress.

Mlynczak Elected Chairman

LD122102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] At the 13th SD Congress in Warsaw in another round of voting, delegates elected Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak chairman of the SD Central Committee. He received 356 votes out of the total number of 663 valid votes cast.

Mlynczak Gives Speech

LD141823 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 14 Apr 85

["Tadeusz W. Mlynczak's Address to 13th DP Congress (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 -- The 13th congress provided an irrefutable proof that the ideological, political and programmatic line of the 12th congress is still topical and will continue to serve as a compass in the party's activities, in its work for the country and society, for it has a strong support on the part of Polish democratic tradition.

It also takes into consideration present-day conditions, and at the same time looks forward to the future.

We should attach a great significance to tasks laid down at the current congress, to their persistent implementation in the life of the Democratic Party and the life of the state.

Those tasks are strictly interrelated with the idea of the implementation of democracy in a socialist state, with improving society's organization, with final overcoming the effects of the economic crisis, with embarking upon the road of progress, making it possible to answer, in a creative and brave manner, the end-of-century challenges of civilization.

A programme formulated in this way becomes a component of the policy of socialist renewal, being jointly carried into effect with the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasant Party. It also clearly indicated our willingness to strengthen and develop this policy in an ideological alliance with all forces of the patriotic movement for national rebirth.

The Democratic Party made a real contribution to processes democratizing the functioning of the state, to institutional solutions such as the state tribunal, the constitutional tribunal, or a number of new self-government solutions.

The policy of the renewal of the country's life also means a consistent implementation of the economic reform, but after all it also consists in a constant improvement of its mechanisms, in overcoming day-to-day hardships, in shaping the future in an increasingly bold way.

Such approach to the reform -- and a different one would be false -- assigns a particular role to intelligentsia. Solving the complex issues of intelligentsia -- in tune with resolutions adopted by the congress -- is a very important and responsible task.

It has proved impossible so far to create conditions for a sufficient pace of development of small businesses, handicraft and services which fail to satisfy current social needs and expectations.

The particular position of handicraft elevates its significance, but many a time, as a result of a narrow range of irregularities, it constitutes the source of unfavourable social opinions.

A consistent political sponsorship over this sector, regulation -- in tune with functions determined jointly with the PUWP -- of processes occurring in handicraft, but also creating a proper climate around handicraft, continues to be our important political and [words indistinct] be put into practice in conditions of continuing international tension, caused by the policy by the government of the United States and its allies.

Poland found itself on the front-line of political, cultural and economic aggression ignoring all international [words indistinct] our answer is to tighten the alliance with the Soviet Union and with other states of the socialist community.

The speaker pointed out that the Soviet Union's consistent stance and its initiatives, including unilateral moratorium recently announced by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the equally consistent stance by the socialist community, pressure on the part of numerous societies increasingly concerned about the confrontation course of the policy by the U.S. and its plans for militarization of outer space -- all these factors will draw closer the possibility of agreements on detente and preserving peace worldwide.

The congress strengthened the Democratic Party [words indistinct].

Officials Attend Closing

LD132141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The 13th SD Congress has ended in Warsaw. The final part of the deliberations was attended by Henryk Jablonski, Stanislaw Gucwa, Roman Malinowski, Jozef Czyrek and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

The concluding speech was delivered by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, the newly-elected SD Central Committee chairman.

Issues concerning the functioning of the SD and matters connected with various spheres of economic and social life of the country were raised during today's plenary discussion.

CHURCH COUNCIL HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR DELEGATION

LD122143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council. During the course of the meeting between the German guests and the Polish Ecumenical Council Presidium, appreciation was expressed to the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR for the recently published document, "A Word About Peace," in which the GDR Evangelical Churches, together with the FRG Evangelical Churches, on behalf of the German nation, again expressed the sense of guilt for the crimes that were committed. They voiced concern about the fate of the world and the need to consolidate efforts to halt nuclear armaments, and again recognized the European reality within borders that were set up after World War II.

WOZNIAK-LED PZPR DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM

For reportage on the official visit of Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Warsaw PZPR Committee first secretary, to the SRV, see the Vietnam section of the 10 April Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION DEPART FOR CANADA

AU141803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1454 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu left on the morning of April 14 for an official visit to Canada, upon the invitation of the governor-general of Canada, Jeanne Souve and of Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied on his visit by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Upon departure, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were bidden farewell by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee; CC of the RCP, State Council and government members, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals. Present were also members of the Canadian Embassy in Bucharest.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, where crowds of Bucharesters were gathered who gave long cheers for Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The presidential aircraft took off at 11.05 [time as received] hours (local times), heading for Ottawa.

Stop in Ireland

AU141557 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1985 -- On its way to Canada, the Romanian presidential aircraft made a stopover on Shannon International Airport in the Republic of Ireland.

Upon arrival, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted with great cordiality, on behalf of the president of the Republic of Ireland, by Patrick Cooney, minister for defence, and representatives of local bodies. Present were also Vasile Gliga, Romanian ambassador to Great Britain and members of the embassy.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played and the Romanian president reviewed the guard of honour.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the officials accompanying them were invited to the official hall of the airport, where they conversed in a cordial atmosphere with the Irish officials come to greet them.

On the occasion a talk took place, during which the possibilities to expand and deepen the ties between the Socialist Republic of Romanian and the Republic of Ireland both bilaterally and internationally were approached.

Upon departure, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted with the same cordiality by the Irish officials present at the airport, who wished them a warm farewell and extended wishes of full success in their official visit to Canada.

Ceaurescu Arrival Speech

AU151035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 15 Apr 85

["Address by President Nicolae Ceaurescu" -- AGERPRES headline; given upon arrival in Ottawa 14 April]

[Text] Ottawa AGERPRES 15/4/1985 -- Mme. Governor-General, I would like to thank you for the welcome extended to us and for what you said to us. The visit we pay to Canada is an expression of the fine relationships between our countries and peoples. We came to Canada with the desire to get to know the friendly Canadian people's concerns, to conduct talks with you, with Mr prime minister so as to find together new possibilities to develop the relationships of collaboration and friendship between Romania and Canada.

The Romanian people makes sustained efforts to develop economically and socially and live better in keeping with the great gains of science and culture.

Although our countries are so far away from each other and have different social systems, we believe that there are still many opportunities to develop these relationships. But the development of cooperation and friendship between peoples needs peace, especially in the current international circumstances when the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, goes on.

Romania is firmly for the cessation of the arms race, for the best possible results to be achieved at the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. We wish to see the destruction of nuclear arms which can destroy the civilization on our planet -- if used to military purposes. We think that should act with all peoples for a nuclear-free world of peaceful cooperation among all nations, whatever their social system.

I believe that the visit and talks we shall have with you, with Mr prime minister, with other Canadian leaders, with businessmen will help boost our economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation. We would like our relationships, our cooperation between our countries to prove that, irrespective of distances or social systems, peoples should work together for socio-economic progress and peace.

I wish you all the best and the friendly Canadian people prosperity, welfare and peace.

Talks Begin

AU151017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0840 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa (AGERPRES) 15/4/1985 -- On April 15th President Nicolae Ceaurescu of Romania and Elena Ceaurescu met Canada's governor general at their official residence in Ottawa.

In a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and esteem, the governor general expressed his special satisfaction at the official visit the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people are paying to Canada, and the belief that through their results the interviews and talks to be held on the occasion would open new prospects to the development of the Romanian-Canadian relations both on bilateral plane and in the world arena.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked warmly on his own behalf and on behalf of Elena Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Canada and for the friendly and hospitable reception given to them and expressed the confidence that the understandings to be reached during the talks with Canadian officials would give a new impetus to the bilateral relations in the most varied planes, in keeping with the wish and aspirations of the two countries and peoples.

During the talks held on the occasion the sides considered that following the understandings and measures established at summit level the Romanian-Canadian relations witnessed a continuous development, the trade as well as the economic, technical and scientific cooperation developed.

The sides also exchanged opinions on the topical international questions, stress falling on the need for efforts to be united in view of an ever tighter collaboration among all the countries and peoples to stop the aggravation of the world climate, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament, to promote more firmly a policy of peace, detente, understanding and wide international collaboration. After the interview Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were invited to a dinner given by Canada's governor general, Mme Jeanne Sauve, and by Mr Maurice Sauve.

During the dinner an exchange of opinions continued on ways and means to develop and deepen Romanian-Canadian ties and on a series of major aspects of the current international situation. The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem.

BOBU PRESENTS CONDOLENCES AT ALBANIAN EMBASSY

AU151741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Condolences were presented today at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Albania in connection with the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and on behalf of the State Council, the RCP Central Committee, and the government, condolences were presented by Comrades Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

A wreath was laid at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Albania on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. Those present kept a moment of silence in front of Enver Hoxha's memorial portrait, and signed the condolence book.

Condolences were also presented on behalf of the Grand National Assembly, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

ZAGREB TRIAL DEFENDANT DENIES HOSTILE ACTIVITY

LD160628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2017 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The third day of the trial of 11 persons charged with hostile activity ended in Zagreb with the interrogation of Filip Bagic, aged 36, the first defendant. He is charged by the Zagreb District Public Prosecutor's Office with establishing contacts with an Ustasha terrorist organization abroad, receiving and distributing hostile propaganda material and arms, ammunition and explosive devices, and setting up groups and preparing terrorist actions.

Before the District Court's Grand Council in Zagreb presided over by Judge Ilija Ivanic, Bagic continued to deny the charges, particularly the distribution of hostile propaganda material. Regarding the explosives and "spray" explosive devices found in his possession, he put all the blame on Stjepan Deglin (who is on trial in Varazdin for hostile activities as one of the ringleaders of terrorist activities), from whom he had received all these things "for safekeeping." Bagic said that when Deglin was arrested, he did not destroy any of the things he was entrusted with because "there was nothing for me to be afraid of since I was not involved in Deglin's affairs."

Bagic admitted that he made a mistake in not getting rid of the bottles of "spray" that Deglin gave him. Deglin is to blame for everything, Bagic insisted, describing him as an "agent provocateur of the police."

Commenting on a photograph featuring a flag and coat of arms of Croatia without the socialist insignia, Bagic said that the photograph was taken in 1971 at Stari Mikanovci near Vinkovci. At that time, he said, Savka Dabcevic-Kucar, then president of the Croat LC Central Committee, visited that village. The flag, Bagic said, featured the "historical coat of arms of the Croatian people" without any insignia because any additional symbols on the coat of arms, he stressed, signify "ideological orientation."

The trial of the terrorist group will continue tomorrow when the second defendant, Zdravko Kasalo, will be interrogated.

VARAZDIN DEFENDANTS BLAME ONE ANOTHER FOR CRIMES

LD152237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The trial of the Ustasha terrorists headed by Stjepan Deglin and their helpers continued before the Varazdin District Court's Grand Council. Six more defendants were interrogated.

Under the weight of evidence and by confronting one another, the defendants admitted their crimes and, despite their family ties, attempted to put the blame on one another. For instance, the first defendant, Stjepan Deglin (son of Franjo), and the seventh defendant, Stjepan Deglin (son of Josip), have the same great-grandfather, while Verica Fickolec and Marija Razum are the first defendant's sisters. In the dock are Stjepan Deglin (son of Josip) and his son Bozidar. Some of the other defendants are also related. All come from Visoko or the neighboring village of Kracevac in Novi Marof Municipality.

The first to be interrogated was 30-year-old Ivan Tuksa, a car mechanic from Kracevac, whose head was "filled" with nationalist ideas by Stjepan Deglin as far back as 1981, including the notion that Croatia is oppressed and should break away from Yugoslavia. He said that Deglin had told him that he could make explosives with nitrogen fertilizers, and that subversive actions should be carried out to spread fear among the people and demonstrate the state organs' impotence.

The first defendant promised to provide Ivan Tuksa and Bozidar Deglin with explosive devices for their "baptism of fire." They agreed to place one at the Mt Kalnik radio transmitter and one at a military training range. Bozidar, being a hunter, was to investigate the possibilities for this. However, this plan was not realized.

The first defendant supplied his namesake, 57-year-old Stjepan Deglin, a farmer from Kracevac, with a duplicating machine and a typewriter, most likely for the printing of propaganda material, and with Ustasha propaganda material. He is also charged with receiving money from the first defendant on three occasions for the families of political prisoners Veselica, Tudjman, and others, which was confirmed by the first defendant during the face-to-face confrontation, although Deglin Senior denied this. It was to his house that Stjepan Deglin (son of Franjo) and Bozidar Deglin brought an unexploded mine, which they tested in the woods near Mracevac. He also often took part in discussions on how Croatia could gain independence.

After this, the court interrogated 25-year-old Verica Fickolec, a housewife from Visoko, who had warned her sister, Marija Razum, 33, an economist from Zagreb, not to accept any parcels from anyone because their brother, Stjepan Deglin, the first defendant, asked her when being arrested to tell Marija Razum not to accept any parcels from anyone. However, when Filip Bagic brought a parcel containing two explosive devices and a book, Marija Razum hid it in the refrigerator. In this connection, the court also interrogated Ljudevit Tuksa, 33, a farmer from Visoko, and Darko Razum, 34, an engineering technician from Zagreb. The latter is the only defendant currently free.

This completes the part of the trial based upon the indictment. The second part, the presentation of evidence, will commence 18 April.

PLANINC, AUSTRIAN VICE CHANCELLOR DISCUSS TRADE

LD121729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Dr Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and minister of trade and industry of the Republic of Austria, who is heading the Austrian delegation at the session of the Joint Committee for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria.

During a cordial conversation, which was attended by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, and Norbert Linhart, Austrian ambassador to the SFRY, they spoke with satisfaction about the favorable development of neighborly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria, to which a major contribution has been made by Chancellor Sinowatz's visit to Yugoslavia.

They noted the progress made in the field of bilateral economic cooperation and underlined the need to ensure the further stable growth of cooperation by enriching it with new dimensions, expressing the two sides' readiness to do so.

Protocol Signed

LD121846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Austria today agreed to make joint efforts for the promotion of bilateral trade and the reduction of the Yugoslav trade deficit, above all through contracting of long-term and stable transactions.

A protocol, signed at the close of a three-day session of the Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between the two countries in Belgrade, particularly points to the significance of long-term cooperation in power generation, water economy, agriculture, manufacturing industry, joint investment and environmental protection.

Austria is at the sixth place among Yugoslavia's foreign trade partners. Last year Yugoslav exports to that country rose by 44 percent compared with the previous year and reached 292.6 million dollars, and imports rose by 2.7 percent and amounted to 414.3 million dollars.

Yugoslav Secretary of Finance Vlado Klemencic, who headed the Yugoslav delegation, emphasized that in recent years Yugoslavia's high deficit in trade with Austria decreased, but that additional efforts are necessary, especially on the line of giving customs facilities, in order to balance trade at a higher level. He expressed gratitude to Austria for support to the programme for consolidation of Yugoslav foreign debts.

Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Trade Norbert Steger pointed out that good-neighbourly relations between the two countries are favourable also to successful business cooperation. He said Austria, within the framework of its liberal import regime, will endeavour to offer all realizable facilities.

The final protocol points to the intention of Yugoslav enterprises to step up export of agricultural products and foodstuffs to Austria in order to be able to import more semi-finished goods and equipment from that country.

DIZDAREVIC DEPARTS FOR DELHI NONALIGNED MEETING

LD160956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is to lead the Yugoslav delegation at the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau, left this morning for Delhi. The extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the diplomatic chiefs of the non-aligned countries will be held in the Indian capital 19-21 April. The Namibian problem is on the agenda of the assembly; the ministers are also expected to examine a number of other issues within the scope of the present activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

Raif Dizdarevic was seen off at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Deputy Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar. J.R. Hiremath, Indian ambassador in Yugoslavia, was also in the group seeing him off.

TRADE WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED AT ANNUAL MEETING

LD121611 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's trade exchange with Bulgaria totaled 235.8 million dollars and imports are 107.7 million dollars. This is the second successive year in which the SFRY has had a positive balance of payments with its eastern neighbor.

These statistics were announced at the Yugoslav joint trade agency in Bulgaria's annual general meeting held in Sofia. It was noted that our economic organizations' enterprises are striving continuously to export more finished products in our trade exchange with Bulgaria.

One of the conclusions drawn at the general annual meeting was that the possibilities offered by conventional forms of trade have been exhausted and that long-term forms of cooperation must be developed. It was noted, however, that industrial cooperation and specialization, joint investment, and scientific-technological cooperation accounted for less than 5 percent of the total value of current trade exchange. Yugoslavia has concluded a large number of agreements on long-term industrial cooperation with Bulgarian partners, but the practical results have been very modest.

OSTOJIC, GDR'S KROLIKOWSKI HOLD TALKS

LD121724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mirko Ostojic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, has received Dr Herbert Krolkowski, the GDR's first deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is serving regular consultations with the deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. The conversation dealt with the council's methods of work in studying the present international problems and its experiences in this connection.

BOJANIC DEPARTS FOR FRG COOPERATION TALKS

LD141108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade this morning left for a 3-day official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Dr Martin Bangemann, minister of economic affairs. During his visit Bojanic will have talks with his host about overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

SERBIA LC CC VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL TRENDS, TASKS

LD140400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 13 Apr 85

["Proposed Attitudes and Conclusions of the Serbia LC Central Committee on Ideological Trends in Society and on the Tasks of the Serbia LC in the Struggle for Socialist Self-Management" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The ideological struggle has always been an inseparable part of the revolutionary action of the LC and today, in social circumstances that are difficult in many respects, the LC must resolve more resolutely its numerous tasks in the ideological sphere. The economic crisis and the problems has imposed intensify the need for ideological struggle not only in the practical-political but also in the ideological-theoretical sense. In addition, in conditions of an economic crisis, various antisocialist tendencies are reviving and conservative and reactionary ideas are becoming more manifest. All this calls for considerably greater activity by the LC in the ideological sphere, the proposed attitudes and conclusions of the Serbia LC Central Committee on ideological trends in society and tasks of the Serbia LC in the struggle for socialist self-management say. They will be discussed at the next session of the Central Committee.

A successful answer to the challenges of conservative and reactionary forces, an answer that is both convincing and ideologically superior, can only be given by socialist action that eliminates the causes of stagnation and provides the prerequisites of social progress, the proposed attitudes and conclusions say.

What is particularly important is that ideological differences in views on the political and economic system be clarified more speedily, that a more accurate assessment of the fundamental causes for the strengthening of statist tendencies in society be made, that bourgeois-liberal concepts of democracy be convincingly disputed in the ideological-theoretical sense and practically and politically combated, that the battle against nationalism be waged from a principled position that includes a more profound knowledge of the social causes of the strengthening of nationalism, that in the struggle against various ideological unacceptable stands no concessions of any kind are made to dogmatism. A clearer parting of ways with ultra-left criticism of society is also necessary.

The political juncture demands that the LC and other socialist forces operate resolutely and in an organized manner, the proposed attitudes and conclusions stress. Ideological struggle yields lasting results only if it is waged throughout the whole breadth of social and cultural life. Today, too, it must be oriented toward the construction of new relations and a progressive resolution of socially-opposing attitudes and not only toward combating unacceptable views.

The conclusions stress that today the question of the dimensions of social stratification and the social basis for strengthening petit-bourgeois ideology, which gives preference to unproductive models of life and social behavior and which revives bourgeois models and values, is placed before the L.C. To curb distribution according to the results of work, from modest positions anyway, shows that the influence of egalitarian concepts of socialism is strengthening. Certain hesitation also manifests itself in the attitude toward peasants and toward preconditions of agricultural production.

On the basis of unresolved issues in the socioeconomic system that refer to the development of self-managing socialist relations, various ideological disputes are constantly being revived. To pit market against pooling of labor and resources has served political voluntarism as an instrument and as an ideological justification to curb economic laws and split the market. This pitting has been the ideological basis of economic practice that has again strengthened the state character of the policy of expanded reproduction and has led to extreme investment and economic irrationalities. Not even today are all the systemic prerequisites of our country's economic development as a united economic area clearly defined, although the degree of consent on these prerequisites -- at least at the level of scientific thought -- is fairly high. However, in political practice a comprehensive completion of normative prerequisites of the further development of the economic system is missing. This hinders the development of self-managing socialist relations in production.

The attitudes and conclusions go on to state that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is not disputed directly from ideothetical positions, although at times attitudes merge in public life that deny the value and the purpose of this strategic document. The attitudes say that the lack of resolve by organized forces of society in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is one of the most important causes of the lack of unity in the ideological sphere. This lack of resolve makes the mobilization of the working class difficult, it blocks the development of production forces, and it makes for an unfavorable climate in society.

The proposed attitudes and conclusions stress that what is particularly significant for the LC is to clear up ideological differences referring to the political system because it is these differences that, to a large extent, determine the ideological situation in the broader sphere. Real problems in the functioning of the political system are also used by various conservative forces as an appropriate reason to make themselves heard.

The Serbia LC Central Committee established its approach to these problems at its 18th session. At the same time it stressed the responsibility of organized socialist forces for the functioning of the system and the need for certain changes in the system.

In advocating changes in the political system, the Serbia LC proceeds from the fundamental need for the further development of relations of equality of the nations and nationalities both in the SR of Serbia as well as in Yugoslavia and for the federal order of our community to confirm its vitality and strength by true efficiency. It is particularly stressed that the Serbia LC, within the framework of the LCY, works for socialist unity and, at the same time, affirms the cohesion of society and the self-managing autonomy and responsibility of all of its parts and factors.

To overcome more speedily the differences in views on the fundamental issues of relations in the SR of Serbia would beyond doubt have positive social and ideological effect in the broader sphere. Organized forces of society must constantly care also for the unity of the republic and for the autonomy of the provinces. They must resolutely and powerfully influence the socialist social content of these two dimensions of relations in the SR of Serbia, with clear awareness of their equal significance for the policy of equality of the nations and nationalities in the provinces, the republics and the federation. Only simultaneous affirmation of unity and autonomy is a guarantee of the policy of equality. Any other concepts and practice are contrary to the meaning of Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] decisions and the spirit of the Constitution. Experience has taught us extensively about the neglect of any component whatsoever in the complex relations, such as relations in Serbia that fuel reactionary aspirations and concepts.

Advocating a higher degree of unity in the SR of Serbia is directed against etatist-bureaucratic tendencies in the economic and social life, which are still strong. The LC must not avoid the debate on these vital problems of relations in the SR of Serbia in the interest of some fictional unity of leaderships. In raising these issues, the LC must hold on to a clear line of differentiation from Serb nationalism. The LC must watch carefully which forces it sets in motion and resolutely reject all undesirable allies. In fact, for true progress in the simultaneous affirmation of autonomy and unity, it is of fundamental significance that there be a parting of ways with all reactionary views and concepts, whether they are unitarist, centralist, separatist, or quasi-autonomous in nature. In this sense, to hold on to a clear border with Serb nationalism represents an important test for the Serbia LC -- just as for the Kosovo LC clarity in the attitude to Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for Vojvodina LC critical clarity towards quasi-autonomy also represents an important test.

The proposed attitudes and conclusions particularly stress that the LC faces the task of affirming the authentic understanding of self-managing socialist democracy as a historically higher form of freedom both in relation to bourgeois democracy and in relation to the so-called one-party systems, and of fighting resolutely for its implementation. From time to time stands penetrate our public life that champion more or less overtly as an ideal the bourgeois-democratic form of organization of society. However, no democracy is neutral in regard to class, the way some latter apologists of bourgeois democracy are trying to show. Answers to such views do not always come on time and are not always complete. Verbal answers, even the best ones, are not enough. Socialist democracy is not only a concept; it is primarily an action by the working people and a social practice. Liberalist tendencies emerging at present in the sphere of ideas must be curbed by the LC through more resolute realization of its vision of socialist democracy because this vision is not merely a matter for the distant future. The possibilities of a freer world in which the class of producers truly acquire decisive social power must be implemented more speedily.

Recently, the proposed attitudes and conclusions stress, there have been considerable signs pointing to the strengthening of nationalism in our society. This also undoubtedly applies to Serb nationalism.

The criticism of nationalism and of every one of its manifestations must be resolute and clear. But, political criticism, regardless of how necessary and irreplaceable it is, is never enough in the struggle against nationalism. The most important thing for the LC is to destroy the prerequisites on which old intolerance, hatred, and backward consciousness in general are revived. These prerequisites are to be found in statist-bureaucratic relations and in particularism that narrows down the horizon of organized socialist forces. They are also to be found in the unsurmounted relics of bourgeois society. It is on this basis that isolationism with regard to others in political life takes place. This is dangerous regardless of whether it is a national or a territorial feature. This is also reflected in the alleged care for the fate of the nation, a preoccupation by some individuals who imagine themselves to be spiritual leaders of the nation and who adapt their activity to the demands of some kind of national missionary work. The idea of national reconciliation, regardless of how much it might be camouflaged by humanist phrases, represents nothing but an attempt to rehabilitate all aspects of treason. Nationalism does not arise automatically as a mere reflex of socio-economic trends. Without losing sight of the deeper social roots of nationalism, no organization or leadership of the LC should hesitate in an opportunist manner in its reaction to the phenomena of nationalism, which is an expression of aggressive reactionary consciousness. Parallel with the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and its material base, the LC must expose anticommunism and its theses, which appear in social life, in the press, and in quasi-scientific and literary writings. The frequent emergence of anticommunist ideas on our social scene coincides, not at all by accident, with the growth of nationalism. What is involved is to some extent a direct and indirect influence of the anticommunist propaganda apparatus of present-day capitalism and a reflex of reactionary social and ideological concepts arising in that world. In some capitalist countries, too, reactionary tendencies are intensifying and they call into question the achievements of the long-standing struggles of the working class.

The attitudes and conclusions go on to say that anticommunist propaganda equates the very idea of socialism with a form of society that has either emerged by historical laws that exist today, or that calls itself socialist (with Stalinism, with Pol Pot's socialism, with Enver Hoxha's socialism, etc.). By proceeding from the real difficulties in the construction of socialism in countries suffering relative material shortages, the exponents of such propaganda draw the conclusion that socialism is an abstract utopia, or if it has been realized anywhere, that it represents a society of enslavement and not of man's emancipation. In its crudest forms, this propaganda stops at the description of Stalinism. By pointing to the repressive and totalitarian nature of Stalinism, it tries to present it as a logical outcome of Marx's teaching and of Lenin's revolutionary action. Both in its more subtle and more dangerous forms, this propaganda calls into question the very possibility of democratic socialism based on Marx's revolutionary and humanist visions.

The LC must not for a single moment neglect the need for decisive struggle against all forms of manifestation of anticommunism, the proposed attitudes and conclusions stress.

Accusations of the LC being a bureaucratic and Stalinist party come not only from right-wing positions, but from pseudo-left-wing stands. The ultra-left demands that socialism be realized in full and now, but without the decisive role of the working class.

Its ranks are spreading absurd condemnations about our society being a politocratic one. [as received] Such pseudo-revolutionary rhetoric could be seductive for a section of the young generation who are outside the sphere of work and social responsibilities and who can be manipulated through their justified dissatisfaction about their social position. The ultra-left verbally condemns statism and voluntarism but with its utopian demands, the implementation of which it puts immediately on the agenda of history, it in fact invokes them. The rejection of commodity economy and market, more or less explicitly due to their alleged incompatibility with socialism, represents the mainstay of this pseudo-radical ideology. Among the reasons for abandoning the just-started economic reform after 1968 was a certain role played by the then pseudo-left in criticism of the market.

A special section of the proposed attitudes and conclusions is also devoted to the strong tendency toward negative politicization of cultural life. Some professional and arts associations are trying to turn themselves into public platforms to attack LC policy and the cultural policy in particular. Individual exponents of party pluralism understand associations as a form in which such a pluralism can already be practiced. Some individuals in some representative cultural and scientific institutions also understand their position in a similar way. This negative tendency has also partly affected the press and it is expressed in writings with artistic claims. The criticism of this type of press is neither detailed nor systematic. The adaptation of some writings and putting them on the theater stage with unconcealed nonartistic motives is a specific expression of this negative politicization of cultural life. Although, judging by everything, such politicization has already passed its peak, the fact remains that we still face it today. In some debates on outstanding issues of cultural heritage, historiography, and encyclopedic work, professional speeches are often either weighed down or replaced by speeches that frequently express political polarization that has emerged in other spheres of social life.

The most important task of the LC in this sphere would be to take actions to strengthen Marxist criticism and the responsibility of editorial boards and their cultural columns, actions that will contribute to Marxist and professional training of people who work in this sphere for substantiated monitoring of cultural life and promotion of cultural practice.

The proposed attitudes and conclusions stress that openness to the world is one of the fundamental prerequisites of Yugoslav socialism that cannot be called into question regardless of the contradictions we are experiencing. But, the degree of our real openness to the world also depends on the scope of the economic and cultural communication inside the SFRY's borders. There can, therefore, be no efficient participation in the international division of labor if we do not orient ourselves toward development priorities of interest for our entire society and if we do not adopt a consistent long-term development policy and division of labor in the country itself. In keeping with such an orientation, it is necessary to speed up the formulation of a uniform strategy of Yugoslavia's scientific-technological developments.

A special section of the proposed conclusions is devoted to youth. Most youth are oriented toward self-managing socialism. But, research has pointed out the fact that there are fewer and fewer young people in delegate assemblies at all levels, that their number in the LC is falling. In such a situation we must be aware of the danger to which the young are exposed, in particular due to unemployment and a feeling of existential insecurity linked with that. This is also one of the chief ideological problems today that the LC must face.

The proposed conclusions say that the conclusions of the seventh session of the Serbia LC Central Committee on the tasks of Communists in public media are also topical today because some of the tendencies exposed to criticism at that session have not yet been overcome, while others are revived from time to time. The concept that the press is an essential element of organized socialist action and a part of the political system of socialist self-management and that it cannot establish a partnerlike relationship with other factors of the system has been broadly established. In their ideopolitical action, Communists have convincingly exposed theses about the ideological neutrality of the press and its position as an independent force above society.

Public media should be marked by a mature critical approach to social reality and by constant work on establishing ideological and cultural yardsticks of editorial policy. In public media, there is still not enough independent research, as well as commentaries on social trends. Reaction to unacceptable phenomena in social and cultural life, too, is not always timely or convincing, while in their critical confrontation with reactionary attitudes, Communists cannot restrict their aim to a mere condemnation of these attitudes but should expose their social background and their meaning.

In the period to come, the Serbia LC must invest more efforts in order to win over for its goals all creative forces of society. Socialist self-management, in essence, is an antisectarian vision of social development. It can be implemented only as mass creativeness and action by all forces of society with socialist orientation. Society's class and emancipating character implies a clear differentiation from all forces of historical regression.

To rally creative forces, correctly understood, does not mean to rally them for debates and even less for one formal occasion or another. It means primarily participating in work and responsibility. Only on this basis is the development of ideothoretical work in the LC itself possible, the proposed attitudes and conclusions on ideological trends in society and on the tasks of the Serbia LC in the struggle for socialist self-management stresses, among other things.

DRAGOSAVAC ENCOURAGES INTRANATIONAL RELATIONS

LD122032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Coka, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Katalin Hajnal, secretary of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, today paid a visit to Coka where Dusan Dragosavac addressed the political aktiv of this commune in the Tisa River valley. He spoke about the topical issues concerning the development of intranational relations and about the tasks devolving from intranational relations and about the tasks devolving upon the LCY after the 16th LCY Central Committee session.

Dusan Dragosavac made a broad reference to the international situation and to national and intranational relations in the world, warning that the development of intranational relations depends largely on the hotbeds of crisis and conflicts that threaten peace and security in the world.

Dragosavac also pointed to the SFRY's principled policy as regards the realization of full equality of all the nations and nationalities, which was already forged during the national liberation struggle and the revolution. The brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities is thus one of the most glorious achievements of the national liberation war and the revolution and of the new SFRY which, as Tito used to stress, must be guarded as the apple of one's eye.

Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also devoted attention to the SFRY's relations with the neighboring countries, stressing that they are based on the well-known principles adopted in Helsinki and contained in our country's documents, which reflect the SFRY's desire to develop as sound relations as possible with all its neighboring states. We, Dragosavac said, cannot choose our neighbors but we can decide on the way in which we cooperate. The SFRY has always been willing to enjoy as broad cooperation as possible with neighboring countries.

The SFRY, Dragosavac stressed, is a small country in comparison with other, bigger ones [as received] but no one of its nations can dominate the others nor can it develop as a single force. All the nations and nationalities in the SFRY are equal in all the republics and provinces, in every corner of our country and it is precisely the results we have achieved in developing the full equality of all the nations and nationalities in the SFRY that has attracted worldwide attention. Dragosavac also spoke about manifestations of nationalism and clericalism, and stressing that in all environments these manifestations should be tackled with timely and decisive measures.

Dusan Dragosavac stated that intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are sound, and that the development of the full equality of the nations and nationalities in this province makes a significant contribution to the equality of all the nations and nationalities in the SFRY.

PLANINC CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

AU122014 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6-7 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, on the occasion of his reelection as prime minister, expressing cordial congratulations and wishes for success in his responsible duties, and for the prosperity of friendly neighboring Socialist Romania.

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF FEDERATION MEMBER DIES -- Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Pavle Jovicevic, people's hero and member of the Council of the Federation, died this evening at the military-medical academy in Belgrade after a short illness. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 13 Apr 85 LD]